

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA    ||    THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 16th, 1931

No. 4

## Debate on the Address in the Alberta Legislature

*Special Correspondence*



## Wheat Pool Replies to Gampell (page 10)



## Features of the Annual Convention of the U.F.A.



## "Humanity Uprooted"

*Book Review by H. Zella Spencer*

# THE DOMINION BANK

Condensed Statement as at  
December 31st, 1930

## LIABILITIES

Capital Paid Up.....	\$ 7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	9,444,219.07
Dividend and Bonus payable January 2nd, 1931.....	280,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed.....	572.00
<b>Total Liabilities to the Shareholders.....</b>	<b>\$ 16,724,791.07</b>
Deposits by the Public.....	107,432,406.98
Advances under The Finance Act.....	2,000,000.00
Balances due other Banks in Canada.....	1,207,775.34
Balances due Foreign Banks.....	3,850,281.24
Notes in Circulation.....	6,577,213.00
Bills Payable.....	22,146.10
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	494,065.41
	<b>\$138,308,679.14</b>
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....	3,415,169.00
	<b>\$141,723,848.14</b>

## ASSETS

Cash on Hand.....	\$ 12,047,232.10
Deposit with Central Gold Reserves.....	1,000,000.00
Cheques on Other Banks.....	9,144,746.03
Bank Balances.....	3,272,092.09
<b>Cash Assets.....</b>	<b>\$ 25,464,070.22</b>
Government and Municipal Debentures, Railway and other Bonds and Stocks.....	21,673,524.31
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds and Stocks.....	14,240,782.83
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds and Stocks.....	3,517,969.01
<b>Assets immediately available.....</b>	<b>\$ 64,896,346.37</b>
Commercial Loans.....	66,845,672.64
Bank Premises.....	6,052,767.18
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation.....	350,160.50
Other Assets.....	163,732.45
	<b>\$138,308,679.14</b>
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	3,415,169.00
	<b>\$141,723,848.14</b>

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Official Organ of  
**THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA**  
**THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL**  
**THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL**  
**THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL**  
**THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL**  
**THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE**  
**THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL**

Editor  
**W. NORMAN SMITH**

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Vol. 10.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 16th, 1931

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## EDITORIAL

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## REPORTS OF THE SESSION AT EDMONTON

A review of proceedings in the Alberta Legislature, —generally of three pages, or four—will be published during the continuance of the present session. Our special correspondent has a wide knowledge of Provincial affairs, and we believe his reports will enable our readers to form sound conclusions upon the work of the Assembly.

The comparatively brief semi-monthly review will take the place of the very extensive reports which have been printed in past years at a heavy outlay for printing and paper. The curtailment is due to the need for lowered costs of production in the face of prevailing conditions in the agricultural industry. It will also be necessary to curtail considerably the space given to items of Local news and other departments.

It has been thought desirable to describe the proceedings of the Annual Convention somewhat fully as this is the principal event in the Association's year. Further reports will be given in our next issue, discussions upon credit and finance and certain features of the Manifesto, as well as the debate on secession, and various other matters having been unavoidably held over.

In view of the great importance of the decisions of the Convention to all the farm people of the Province, a number of special contributed and editorial articles, dealing especially with two or three major issues, will also be published as soon as space permits.

\* \* \*

## AUSTRALIA'S ADVANTAGE

Speaking before the Calgary Board of Trade last week upon the prospects of the Oriental market, John M. Imrie, Chairman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, stated that the heavy depreciation in the

exchange value of Australian currency has stimulated exports of Australian wheat to the disadvantage of Canada.

The questions naturally arise: would not Canada's position as an exporter of wheat and livestock and other products to the world market be substantially improved if efforts artificially to maintain the Canadian dollar at par were abandoned? And could not this improvement be effected without affecting materially the prices of domestic products to Canadian consumers?

\* \* \*

## "HERALD" ILL-INFORMED

In an editorial attack upon the Alberta Government's policy of encouragement of dairy co-operatives, the *Calgary Herald* ventures to inform its readers that the Dairy Pool plants "are not adapted for any other purpose than the handling of milk." May we suggest that an Alberta newspaper which is apparently not aware that Numaid, Meadowvale, Alberta Maid, Golden Meadow and Mutual butter manufactured in up-to-date plants owned by the Pools at Edmonton, Calgary, Alix and Wetaskiwin has been sold in large quantities on the Alberta and Vancouver markets for some years past, is hardly in a position to comment intelligently upon Dairy Pool affairs?

\* \* \*

## THE TOLL ROAD BILL AGAIN

When the Alberta Trackways Bill was defeated in the Alberta Legislature in 1930 by a two to one vote—Premier Brownlee describing the action of its promoters in pressing it upon the Assembly after two previous decisive rejections as a reflection on the intelligence of the members—it might reasonably have been expected that the attempt to saddle the Province with a modern equivalent of the mediaeval toll road would have been finally abandoned. The bill, however, has made a fourth appearance in the Assembly. It should be buried beneath a still more overwhelming majority than those of former sessions. If the time should come when the highways of today must give place to super-highways—as may happen within ten or twenty years—the super-highways must be owned and operated as public utilities by public authorities.

\* \* \*

## THE BRITISH TRADITION

To those who value the principle of freedom of speech—which means freedom for opponents to express their opinions no matter how much we may dislike them—one or two recent minor episodes in Alberta must have been disconcerting. The principle has been maintained in this Province more consistently than in some other parts of Canada. The Provincial Police seek to maintain it. They deserve the assistance of the public everywhere. The breaking up of public meetings was recently deprecated by Chief Langevin of the Montreal Police, who declared: "Any citizen has an inalienable right to express his opinion" upon public matters. The virtue of tolerance is one of the noblest in the British tradition—the tradition of Milton and John Stuart Mill and of a thousand others who have laid the foundations of what have been proudly described by many patriots as "British liberties." It was Milton who, nearly four hundred years ago declared: "Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience above all other liberties. . . . And though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength."



# Debate on the Address in the Alberta Legislature

During the session of the Alberta Legislature, our special correspondent in the Press Gallery at Edmonton will review proceedings from issue to issue in *The U.F.A.* Owing to the necessity of lowering costs, in the face of the prevailing conditions in agriculture, however, it will not be possible to carry extensive reports of the daily proceedings—as has been done for several years by increasing the number of pages printed at a total cost of many thousands of dollars to the paper. We expect to give in our next issue an account of the debate on the budget, which will, in all probability, be presented shortly after this number goes to press—Editor.

## Special Correspondence

EDMONTON, Feb. 24.—As this is being written on Tuesday evening, the debate on the speech from the throne has just drawn to a conclusion and the first session of Alberta's seventh legislature is well under way. The debate, as is usual with this opening feature of a session has been general in nature, and apart from indicating to some extent the strength of various groups in the Assembly, has been of comparatively little importance.

True, indications have been given of a number of important items of legislation which the Government proposes to introduce. Hints of more active opposition have already appeared from the augmented representation on Mr. Speaker's left, but an equally strong, if slightly depleted rank is found upon the administration benches.

New farmer members are found representing Peace River, St. Albert, Taber, Olds, Stony Plain and Whitford. Liberal ranks are strengthened by victories in Athabasca, St. Paul, Beaver River, Wetaskiwin, Leduc and Pincher Creek, while the Conservative group comprises three Edmonton and three Calgary representatives and the Labor leader

has three faithful followers. A new element is introduced this session in the form of a small group of Independents representing Drumheller, Bow Valley and Rocky Mountain.

## Strength of Groups

During last session the lineup consisted of 43 U.F.A. members and a combined opposition of 17. This year out of the 63 seats, the Government has 39; Liberals, 11; Conservatives 6; Labor, 4 and Independents 3; a combined opposition of 24 on the probably infrequent event of all non-Government members opposing the administration in a vote. That this is highly improbable has already been indicated by the strong support of Labor and Independent speakers which has been promised the Government in all matters of progressive legislation.

The reply to the speech from the throne, outlining legislation proposed by the Government, was ably proposed by A. G. Andrews (U.F.A.) Sedgewick, and seconded by Isadore Goresky (U.F.A.) Whitford, whose speeches were outlined in your last issue by Gordon Walker, M.L.A.

## Webster Attacks Government

Losses of millions of dollars which he claimed would result from the "inefficient and highly expensive" administration of the Lethbridge Northern irrigation project provided the principal point of attack for George H. Webster, Liberal leader, who took up the debate for the opposition. Mr. Webster also scored the Government's action in appointing commissions to investigate various problems, suggesting that this left Ministers with a loophole for evading Departmental responsibilities, and claimed that the surpluses shown by the Government in recent years should have been reflected in tax reductions. He strongly defended the function of an opposition, but assured the Government of his party's support in matters of progressive legislation in the interest of the whole Province.

## Duggan Objects to Voting System

D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, taking up the attack, rapped the Government for the systems of voting used in rural and urban constituencies which he contended gave the U.F.A. an unfair advantage in representation. The vote in the last election, he claimed, showed that 60 per cent of the voters were represented by 24 opposition members out of 63. As an economy measure he advocated a reduction of 5 to 25 per cent in wages paid to civil servants receiving over \$100 per month, and he suggested

that members of the Legislature should set the example by accepting a cut in their sessional indemnities.

## Love on Farmers' Position

J. Russell Love, (U.F.A.) Wainwright, taking up the cudgels for the Government, advocated a number of measures for the improvement of the farmers' position. The Federal Government, he contended, might aid dairymen by collecting one cent per pound on all butter manufactured in Canada and setting this aside as a fund to stabilize the market in the event of a surplus production. This, he pointed out, would result in establishing a "Canadian price for Canadian products," and if applied to various products would render producers comparatively independent of foreign competition. Continuing, he advocated use of a Canadian national stamp of quality on all exports and stringent grading of all export products.

## Challenge to Opposition

Replying to the Liberal leader, he challenged Mr. Webster to cite one instance of charges being wrongly made against the Provincial debt rather than to current expenditure and he showed that the policy of appointing commissions for public business had been followed in a number of instances by the former Liberal administration. Regarding the Lethbridge Northern, he stated, every effort was being made by the Government to meet this situation and he expressed every confidence that satisfactory results would be obtained.

## Labor Leader's Views

Fred White, Labor leader, charged Mr. Duggan with "political hypocrisy" in asking for a cut in civil servants' salaries now instead of in the recent by-election campaign in Edmonton. Labor, he declared, would consistently oppose any such suggestion. Continuing, he

## MOVER OF ADDRESS



A. G. ANDREWS, M.L.A.

## SECONDER OF ADDRESS



ISADORE GORESKY, M.L.A.  
A new member of the Assembly.



urged revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, wider application of the Mothers' Allowance Act, improved living conditions for men on relief work in brush camps, and placing of Provincial fire insurance business with mutual rather than independent companies. He assured the Government that his party would support any legislation it felt to be in the interest of the Province as a whole.

#### Hoadley Answers Critics

Charges that the criticism levelled at the record of the Government were poorly founded and lacked constructive suggestions were made by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture and Health, in an effective reply to Mr. Webster. The Minister strongly defended the appointment of commissions, emphasizing the value of the advice of trained technical men on many important public questions.

He reviewed the steady growth of agriculture in the Province. A very marked increase in hog production for the coming season was likely, he declared. Sheep and poultry production were steadily growing, but the number of cattle in the Province had dropped 16 per cent between 1927 and 1930.

Mr. Hoadley sounded a guarded warning against any widespread adoption of mixed farming and abandonment of grain growing, as had been suggested in some quarters as a remedy for the ills of the country. This change could advantageously be made by some farmers, he said, but too general a turnover to livestock raising might easily result in over-production and depression of markets for cattle, hogs and poultry and dairy products, as had occurred in the case of wheat.

#### Wants Uniform System

Revision of the Provincial Election's Act to bring about uniformity in systems of voting in city and country ridings was advocated by H. J. Montgomery, (Liberal) Wetaskiwin. The fact that 8,922 ballots had been spoiled out of about 195,000 cast at the last election proved, he contended, that the system now in use was confusing and unsatisfactory. This speaker urged that a number of Provincial taxes might be reduced or abolished in view of the increased revenue from the natural resources. The Wetaskiwin member made a strong appeal for road construction and improvements in telephone service in his constituency.

#### Relief Work Handled Efficiently

"Alberta is handling its unemployment relief work in the most efficient and logical way possible, and charges such as those made by the Conservative leader that complaints were unduly numerous and that undeserving persons were being helped, were unfair and unwarranted," Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, told the Assembly.

Recipients of relief work were selected by municipal councils, he stated, and no method of assistance could be fairer. In the matter of direct relief, all cases were being carefully investigated by the Provincial police.

Dealing with highways work, Mr. McPherson pointed out that expensive maintenance was one of the most serious problems facing the Department, and use of a gravel-and-bitumen surface on heavily travelled sections at a cost of approximately \$4,000 a mile, he hoped would prove satisfactory.

#### Wholly Unfounded Charges

Referring to a charge by Mr. Montgomery that Wetaskiwin riding had been

discriminated against because it was represented by an opposition member, the Minister declared that at the time the matter of the Pigeon Lake road was discussed a U.F.A. member had sat for Wetaskiwin. "This is the first time during my years in office," he protested, "that such charges have been made regarding the Government's highway program, and they are utterly unfounded."

#### Depression in Agriculture

A somewhat gloomy picture of the position of the western farmer was depicted by Donald Cameron, (U.F.A.) Innisfail. The difficulties of agriculture have gone almost beyond the power of Governments to assist it, he declared, and a large proportion of farmers now are faced with bankruptcy unless an adjustment can be made between prices the farmer gets for his products and what he pays for his purchases. "The business dollar," he pointed out, "is still worth 100 cents, and the farmer's dollar represents only 30 cents." The solution, he contended, lay in development of more profitable markets, extension of the protection afforded by the Debt Adjustment Act, reduction of transportation costs, revision of the credit system and consolidation of arrears of taxes.

#### Educational Matters

Hector Lang, (Liberal) Medicine Hat, dealt at some length with educational matters, stressing the need of keeping schools open. He favored limitation of loans to normal school students as a means of controlling the supply of teachers, and advocated continued provision for education of returned soldiers' children. Highway construction should be carried on, he urged, to provide employment and to take advantage of the revenue supplied by increased tourist traffic.

#### MacLeod on Rural School Needs

Revision of the school act to eliminate the educational disadvantages of rural children was urged by Donald MacLeod

#### ADVOCATES HEALTH INSURANCE



DONALD MacLEOD, M.L.A.  
who delivered maiden speech in debate on Address.

(U.F.A.) Stony Plain. Administration areas of rural schools should be enlarged, and a flat rate of taxation for school purposes might be established all over the Province. He hoped the Government would approach with all possible speed adoption of health insurance for the entire Province.

Col. F. C. Jamieson (Conservative) Edmonton, made a strong appeal for support of industrial development in Alberta and suggested the formation of a Provincial department of industries and markets. "No market is so valuable to Alberta people as the market within their own Province," he declared, in emphasizing the importance of support for home industries.

#### Baker Outlines Educational Situation

Encouragement given by the Government to the advancement of education was outlined by Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, who caustically answered charges previously made by the Liberal leader. Enrolment of pupils at the end of 1930, he stated, had reached 168,000; 79 new school districts had been established in the past year and the number of pupils leaving school at 15 years of age without completing Grade VIII was steadily declining. Much had also been done, he showed, to encourage technical education. Effective answers to a number of charges made by Liberal and Conservative leaders in the Legislature were presented by Mr. Baker.

#### Financiers Control

"Shopworn policies," which he accused the Conservative party of following, came in for strong attack by C. L. Gibbs (Labor) Edmonton. Present conditions, he contended, were the result of control by financiers rather than workers, since 13 per cent of the people now own 90 per cent of the wealth.

#### Favors Wilson Report

W. H. Shield (U.F.A. Macleod) expressed approval of the Wilson report on the Lethbridge Northern, and intimated that its adoption would greatly improve the position of settlers in this area. Mr. Shield stressed the need of farmers and small merchants for protection from creditors which would enable them to survive the present depression.

Dr. H. W. McGill, Conservative, Calgary, assured the Minister of Health of his support in legislation connected with this Department, and offered a number of suggestions regarding highways and several matters of Provincial financing.

#### Farmers' Serious Credit Situation

W. G. Farquharson (U.F.A.) Ribstone, depicted the case of farmers forced into a serious credit position by low markets and urged the need of protection from creditors. This, he felt sure, would be forthcoming as a result of legislation proposed by the Government.

J. C. Buckley (U.F.A.) Gleichen, spoke in a similar strain, and belittled the attacks of opposition members on the record of the Government, pointing out that the administration had many important reforms in legislation to its credit.

Suggestions for the protection of fish and game resources of the province were advanced by R. M. McCool (U.F.A.) Cochrane, who also advocated reduction in automobile license fees and greater protection for motorists through automobile insurance.

#### Opposes Gas Export

Strong opposition to the proposed exportation of gas from the Province



was expressed by Chris Pattinson (Labor) Edson. This, he showed, would displace many hundreds of miners and cut off a wage bill in excess of a million dollars now being spent in Alberta.

J. J. Bowlen (Liberal) Calgary, voiced a plea for return to the cities of a share of gasoline taxes. He issued a warning against a general swing to mixed farming and commended ranchers in the south for shipping cattle to Great Britain at a loss, thus relieving the local market. Both Hon. Robt. Weir, Federal Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. George Hoadley, Provincial Minister, had shown a sympathetic interest in the ranchers' problems, he said.

F. R. Falconer (Liberal) Athabasca, stressed the vast sources of wealth in his constituency and urged on the Govern-

ment an active policy of industrial development as a means of increasing revenue and employment.

A strong plea for consideration of workers in Alberta coal fields was made by G. E. Cruickshank, Rocky Mountain. Merchants as well as farmers, he added, were entitled to increased protection from their creditors at this time.

A. P. Mitchell (Liberal) Leduc, pressed the claims of his constituents for improved telephone service. He urged attention to a number of bridges and advocated construction of the Pigeon Lake road. This speaker also advanced arguments for the bonding of real estate dealers for the protection of their clients.

#### Care of Tubercular Patients

Hugh Farthing, Conservative, Calgary,

in a fluent address, challenged many of the statements of C. L. Gibbs, the Edmonton Labor member, and scored the Government for the dual system of voting in city and country. In pressing for construction of more accommodation for tubercular patients at Keith Sanitarium, he lauded the policies of Hon. George Hoadley, and officials of the Department of Health.

H. H. Dakin (Liberal) Beaver River, the last of the 28 speakers on the debate, brought it to a close late Tuesday evening.

The Government will promptly launch into consideration of a number of important items of legislation and it is expected that the budget will be brought down early next week.

## United Farmers of Alberta Call for Public Ownership of Natural Resources and Utilities

Annual Convention Takes Stand Against Further Alienation of Alberta's Lands—Asks Government to Proceed With Oil Development in Interests of Consumers

**I**N clear and unmistakable terms the Annual Convention of the U. F. A., on Jan. 24th, reiterating the expressions of former years, called for the public ownership of public utilities, and took an advanced stand in favor of the public ownership of all natural resources including land which still remains in the government's possession. Several resolutions, dealing with the subject in general terms and in detail, were adopted, and it was apparent throughout the discussion that the interest of the farmers in this question is by no means academic, but that they realize that the adoption of practical measures to prevent further alienation of our resources are of vital importance to their own future and that of their children.

#### Reaffirm Stand

A resolution submitted by the Bow River Federal Constituency Association, and adopted unanimously by the assembled delegates with applause, was in the following terms:

"Resolved, that we view with alarm the growing influence of the captains of industry and finance in the production of electric power in every Province in Canada; that we commend in particular our U.F.A. members, Messrs. Garland and Gardiner in exposing their latest efforts;

"Be it further resolved, that we reaffirm our stand for public ownership of public utilities."

#### Natural Resources, Including Land

The Convention further adopted the following resolution, moved by H. G. Young and seconded by E. A. Hanson, the words "and all natural resources" which are printed in italics, being added by way of amendment moved by A. H. Steckle of Milk River:

"Whereas, the land of any country is a natural resource necessary to the life of the people; and

"Whereas, the present economic depression has shown clearly that private ownership of land is not in the best interests of the people;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we go on record as being in favor of public ownership of all land, and *all natural resources*, possession of same to be given in the form of a lease for actual use."

Subsequent to the adoption of the resolution, with only six votes or so against, one of the delegates said that as it stood it appeared to call for the transfer to public ownership of all farm

land now held by individuals. The discussion which took place upon it, however, clearly revealed that in the minds of those who sponsored it, such policy was not intended. The resolution originated in the Wetaskiwin Federal Constituency Convention, and H. G. Young, U.F.A. Director for Wetaskiwin, explained that the time was considered opportune, in view of the transfer of the natural resources to Provincial control, to lay down a policy for the future. There was much land, he said, *which had not as yet been alienated from the crown, and it was in respect to this that the adoption of the new policy was proposed.*

#### Illusions of "Land Ownership" by Farmers

The prevailing depression in agriculture, said Mr. Young, had revealed the absurdity of the idea that land could be paid for by producers at the prices which they were called upon to pay. It was proposed that in respect to land *not yet alienated* the people as a whole should remain the owners, and that those who used it should lease from the people as a whole, paying a reasonable rental. Would not such a system be better than the present one? Under the present system, a farmer might spend the whole of his life slaving to acquire ownership, and have nothing to show for all his effort at the end but accumulated indebtedness—effective ownership remaining in the hands of the financial concerns to whom he was indebted.

Labor had realized the futility of so-called "ownership" from the standpoint of the individual producer long ago. The farmers were attaining to a similar recognition of realities. All they wanted was the effective use of land, and assurance

that they could continue to use it, with security of tenure, without burdening themselves with an intolerable indebtedness such as their efforts to purchase involved.

#### Not in Interests of Farmers

"Private ownership," said Mr. Young, "works to the advantage of the mortgage companies, the C.P.R., and other corporations, and not to the interests of the farmers."

Supporting the resolution, Mr. Rafferty remarked that the farmers had already gone on record in favor of public ownership of rights beneath the surface of the soil. Why not go a step further, and provide that in the future the people as a whole should retain their rights in the surface?

Col. C. W. Robinson strongly favored the resolution. There was nothing hysterical, nothing in the proposal to which any sane man who realized to what a pretty pass private ownership had brought the farmers would object. He had thought the problem out carefully, and he was glad to see the day when the farmers had reached the conclusion that it was better to have the use of land from the community without piling up debts, than to chase the illusion of "ownership." If there were any members of the Provincial Legislature who were against the proposal, he asked that they express themselves at this time in the Convention. No criticism of the resolution was offered, however, by any member present.

#### "Who Owns Alberta?"

William Irvine, M.P., made an appeal for thorough discussion of every aspect of the question before a vote was taken. "We don't want the Provincial Government to imagine that we have put this through without careful consideration," he said. He hoped that as many points as possible would be brought out, in order that the Government might be made fully aware that the Convention was itself quite clear as to what it wanted. "Who owns Alberta?" he asked. "We don't. Many are struggling and in the end will get just a little piece of land to be buried in. Just think of the absurdity of a man struggling for thirty years to buy land at a purchase price of say \$15,000 and perhaps managing at the end of the



time to have paid \$45,000. Suppose he could save even \$15,000 in interest, and raise his standard of living to make up the difference. Would that not be worth while?

"This resolution will be opposed by mortgage companies. If they foreclose on us, we go and get a lease as if nothing had happened."

Mr. Irvine suggested 99 year leases of land should be granted by the Provincial Government; and that the rentals should be raised or lowered if an incorrect estimate had been made of their value in the beginning. So long as the land was used in production, it should be possible for a farmer to pass on the lease to his children.

"I homesteaded years ago," said a delegate from Killam, "and yet I have not been able to free my land from debt and so become the owner."

#### To Ensure Oil at Fair Prices

Prior to the adoption of the resolution dealing with public ownership of land and resources in general terms, the Convention adopted others on the subject of Alberta's oil resources. The first of these, from Camrose Provincial Constituency Association, was amended by motion from the floor, and as adopted by the Convention asked the Government itself to proceed with oil development, "having in view the protection of the consumer in the matter of price and availability of supply." It proposed that the Government should carry out this undertaking "by securing or retaining acreage on as many as possible oil-bearing structures as to assure adequate supplies," and should "drill test holes in each of these holdings for the purpose of increasing supplies," . . . and "sublet to consumers' co-operatives with a view to offsetting price monopoly."

In the preamble of this resolution it was pointed out that oil has become of vital importance to industry, and has a special significance for agriculture inasmuch as land is being worked more and more by power machinery. The great wheat producing countries of the world—United States, Argentina and Russia—were concentrating on the use of high powered farm machinery, particularly in grain. Under present conditions Western Canadian farmers, competing with these countries, were paying in some cases almost double the price for oil paid by their competitors.

The delegates adopted a resolution asking that where oil wells are sunk on private property, the owner of the land, by royalty or otherwise, should be amply compensated for "any detriment to the material and aesthetic value of his property, but that the resolution be not construed as opposed to the principle of public ownership of Natural Resources."

Fred Holder, the mover, stated that under present law the owner of land could get a price for it by arbitration only, but could not obtain compensation for damage done.

Stephen Lunn, of Pincher Creek described from his own experience the heavy damage caused to property by oil concerns.

#### A Rejected Resolution

After a thorough discussion, a resolution asking that holders of surface rights be given a royalty of 10 per cent on oil or minerals taken from under their property was lost. "It is up to the people of this Province to build the Co-operative Commonwealth, and not to extend in any way private ownership in natural resources," said a delegate.

"The idea which those who drafted this resolution had was all right," declared A. H. Steckle, "but they did not go about things in the right way. The farmers are entitled to these oil rights—not one farmer here and there, however, but ALL of them as citizens. They are the inherited rights of all the people."

#### Ask Inquiry Into Oil Industry

Another resolution, which was adopted, asked the Alberta Government to "investigate the oil industry immediately with the view of getting the people of the Province a fair distribution of its oil resources free from the present excessive

exploitation." It was stated that the price of gasoline, coal oil distillate and lubricating oil is higher in Alberta—the great oil producing Province—than "in any other Province in Canada or in the U.S.A."

C. H. McFarquhar, the mover, said the Imperial Oil Company was reported to have made very large profits, while another delegate pointed out that the farmers had been deprived of the opportunity to get crude oil direct from the wells. The refineries forbade it, declining to take the output of any wells that sold to the farmers.

## National Ownership of Radio Broadcasting Strongly Favored by the U.F.A. Convention

Fight Looming up Between Supporters of Public Ownership and Corporate Interests Which Are Endeavoring to Capture Radio Field

**R**EITERATING the stand taken at the 1930 Convention in favor of the nationalization of radio broadcasting, the U.F.A. Convention of 1931 adopted on January 24th, with only one dissenting vote, the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the United Farmers of Alberta maintain their stand in favor of the establishment of a Canadian Radio Broadcasting Company by the Government, and oppose the creation of a private monopoly in which the railways, eastern financial and manufacturing interests would have control, to the detriment of agriculture and other Western interests."

The resolution passed a year ago endorsed in general terms the recommendations of the Aird Royal Commission which advised the creation of a national authority similar to the Canadian National Railway to establish a chain of powerful, government-owned broadcasting stations from East to West of the Dominion, control of programs to be placed in each Province under Provincial jurisdiction. In the resolution adopted at that time it was strongly urged that provision be made for the adequate expression of minority views upon public questions, and upon religious matters insofar as the use of the radio for discussion of these subjects might be permitted.

#### Must Serve Public Interest

The resolution adopted this year was moved by C. H. McFarquhar, who declared that it was without question one of the most important to be brought before the Convention. One delegate opposed it, contending that while national control was desirable, the actual development of broadcasting should be left to private capital. "The time has come," said Geo. Wall, of Beddington, "when broadcasting should be made to serve the interests of the masses of the people."

W. N. Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.*, stated that the issue to be determined was whether this means of influencing public opinion—destined to become of vital importance in days to come—should pass into the hands of great corporate interests, or be conserved under the control of all the people for the public benefit. A very determined attempt was being made by private interests to capture the radio field, and a clear pronouncement from the Convention in favor of public ownership might have the effect, at this critical period of turning the scale.

Further evidence of the desire of the Convention that broadcasting should be developed under public authority was given when the following resolution was adopted by a large majority:

"Resolved that this Convention request the Government of Alberta to extend the benefits of the excellent entertainment and educational programs of the radio broadcasting station of the University of Alberta, CKUA, to all parts of the Province by increasing its power from 500 watts to 5,000 watts."

The adoption of this resolution is indicative of the appreciation of the farm people of the Province of the excellent programs broadcast from the radio station of the University, in the support of which advertising as a means of revenue production is excluded.

### Standing Committees of U.F.A. Central Board for 1931

**Transportation:** Glen Storie, Geo. E. Church, A. E. Moyer.

**Organization:** D. MacLachlan, Francis Fry, I. V. Macklin.

**Senior Committee on Young People's Work:** Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Warr, N. F. Priestley.

**Co-operation:** N. F. Priestley, H. B. MacLeod, Geo. E. Church.

**Power:** H. B. MacLeod, J. E. Brown, J. M. Wheatley.

**Immigration:** H. Critchlow, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Hepburn.

**Insurance:** J. A. Johansen, H. G. Young, R. Pye.

**Education:** I. V. Macklin, Mrs. Price, J. E. Brown.

**Banking and Credit:** J. K. Sutherland, A. F. Aitken, John Fowlie.

**Land Ownership:** H. G. Young, R. Pye, D. MacLachlan.

#### TAKEN BY MISTAKE

During the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. someone took a navy blue overcoat in mistake for his own, from the vicinity of check number 75. W. L. Hall, General Delivery, Lethbridge, would like to hear from this person.



# Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in Review

Crisis in Agriculture Brings Increased Attendance and Keener Realization of Need for Organized Action by Farm People—A General Report of the Convention

IN view of the low prices of all agricultural products and the consequent impoverishment of the farm people, it had been anticipated that the attendance at the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta would this year be substantially diminished. The bare expenses incidental to travel impose at this time a heavy burden upon large numbers of farm families. That there would be a falling off in the numerical strength of the delegation had seemed inevitable. This, however, proved to be a miscalculation. Faced by the most acute crisis their industry has known in modern times, roused to the necessity for systematic and associated effort to meet it, the organized farm people of the Province sent a total delegation larger than that of the previous year, when by comparison agriculture seemed prosperous.

The depression, undoubtedly, has led to a keener realization in rural Alberta of the necessity for organized action, both to secure some measure of alleviation today, and to bring about such changes in our economic order as will pave the way to a brighter future.

## A Memorable Convention

In consequence the gathering in the Central United Church, Calgary, from January 20th to 24th inclusive, was not only well attended, but also more alert and determined than any recent predecessor. Five hundred delegates in all, representing 364 U.F.A. Locals, 104 U.F.W.A. Locals, and 5 Junior Locals, 10 Federal and 17 Provincial Constituency Associations, were registered, while there was in addition a very considerable number of visitors from rural districts.

The adoption of the Manifesto setting forth the policies by which the organized farmers seek to restore some measure of well-being, and pave the way to a solution of the problems of their industry, was a major achievement of Convention week, and occupied much time and attention, concentrating, as it did, in a concise statement, many of the demands put forward in the avalanche of resolutions which had been received at Central Office during the weeks immediately preceding the Convention. The Manifesto, by focussing attention on the most important of the issues of the day, contributed in large measure to the success of the Convention, checking the tendency of all large gatherings to spend precious time upon matters of minor importance. The Convention was "radical" in the correct sense of the term—inclined to probe to the root of the various problems which engaged the attention of the delegates. It was well balanced, and not disposed to reach its decisions hastily. Never in the history of the Association has so large a number of delegates capable of presenting their views clearly and forcefully and thoughtfully, taken part in the deliberations of a farmers' gathering in this Province.

Called to order by President Wood at 10:15 on the morning of January 20th, the Convention after the opening exercises conducted by Rev. J. E. Todd, heard an address of welcome from Lieutenant-Governor Egbert, who declared that in his opinion the farmers, because they have been organized in the U.F.A.,

have undoubtedly done much to mitigate the evils of the present disaster, and pave the way for their industry to a brighter future. He was proud to see that the farmers were determined to solve their own problems, as the large attendance at the Convention witnessed. The Lieutenant-Governor paid a high tribute to H. W. Wood, to whose efforts and guidance the successes achieved in the past had been so largely due.

Greetings from the Alberta Government were brought by Hon. Perren Baker, in the unavoidable absence on the opening day of Premier Brownlee; and Mayor Davison on behalf of the citizens of Calgary, delivered an address of welcome. By vote of the Convention Robert Gardiner, M.P., was elected chairman, with Messrs. Critchlow, Garland and Bennion as assistants.

As a mark of respect to the late R. C. Owens, Mr. Scholefield announced that

the Board wished to submit the following resolution before the Convention dealt with any other business:

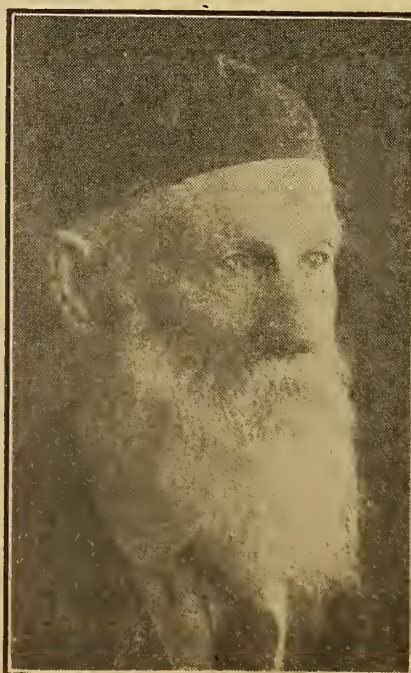
"We, the United Farmer of Alberta, in Convention assembled, desire to express our deepest sympathy with the family of the late R. C. Owens in their bereavement. In the death of Mr. Owens, first President of the Alberta Society of Equity, our movement loses not only one of its founders, but a great pioneer whose long life was devoted with noble singleness of purpose to the cause of social justice and equity and who to the end remained confident of the attainment in due time of the co-operative common-wealth."

The resolution was carried by standing vote.

Following the submission of the Board's recommendations as to the personnel of the Convention committees, the Convention directed that the Resolutions Committee and Order of Business be increased by three and the chairman was directed to make the appointments. The committees as approved by the Convention were as follows, the last three names on the resolutions and order of business committees being those added by the chair: Credentials: J. C. Buckley, M.L.A.; R. Pye and H. G. Young; resolutions: J. E. Brown, J. A. Johanson, John Fowle, William Church, N. V. Fearnough and Mr. Clay; Order of Business: J. K. Sutherland, H. B. MacLeod, H. Hanson, Charles Fawcett, A. P. Shuttleworth and R. Cates.

(The general review covering matters not dealt with in Convention feature reports, will be continued in our next issue.)

## A GREAT PIONEER



The late R. C. OWENS

## Ask Stabilization of Wheat at 70c During Crisis

A number of resolutions asking for a stabilized price for wheat having been sent to the Convention, the resolutions committee on Friday afternoon presented a consolidated resolution which suggested that during the present crisis it would be advisable for the Federal Government to stabilize the price of wheat. Amendments were offered by Carl Axelson and E. A. Hanson and accepted which added the words "at a minimum of 70 cents per bushel, basis No. 1 in store Fort William."

Other amendments proposed and voted down suggested that as soon as the price of wheat exceeded 70 cents the Government should take five cents off every bushel passing through the terminals as reimbursement; and that the minimum price be \$1.15.

One or two delegates opposed the resolution on the ground that it was impracticable but after a short discussion it was carried, as amended:

"Resolved, that during the present crisis it would be advisable for the Dominion Government to stabilize the price of wheat at a minimum of 70 cents per bushel basis No. 1 in store Fort Willam."



# Would Consolidate Producer and Consumer Co-operatives

Conference Called by U.F.A. Board Considers Plans for Creation of Great Co-operative Enterprise Under Central Management—Co-operative Council Asked to Continue Inquiry

**C**ONSOLIDATION of the buying and selling organizations of the farmers into one organization with central management, is the objective of action taken by the U.F.A. Central Board immediately after the close of the Annual Convention.

In accordance with the instructions given by the Convention, the Board called a preliminary conference in the Loughheed Building on Monday, January 26th. The conference was attended by representatives of the four Alberta marketing Pools, and the consumers' organizations, including the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale, the Alberta Oil Pool and the Coronation U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Purchasing Association, as well as representatives of the Wheat Board Money Trust and the Alberta Co-operative Council. At the conclusion of a discussion, during which many phases of the subject were reviewed, the Alberta Co-operative Council was asked to call a further conference, the results of which will be reported back to the U.F.A. Executive Committee.

## The Convention Resolution

The action described above arose out of the adoption by the Annual Convention with much enthusiasm of a resolution in the following terms:

"Whereas, the value of farm produce is far below the value of other commodities, thus jeopardising the existence of our agricultural population, and

Whereas, co-operative buying would tend to reduce prices of all commodities to be taken in exchange for farm produce;

Therefore be it resolved, that it is expedient that the buying powers of the farmers of Alberta should be mobilized as speedily as possible, and that to this end the U.F.A. representatives should take immediate steps to call a conference of the heads of all co-operative branches to consider the possibility of consolidating the buying and selling organizations of the farmers into one organization with centralized management."

## Implies Reorganization of Movement

The resolution implied, first of all, a reorganization of our movement, declared Wm. Irvine. In the multiplication of organizations we were dissipating our energies; the cornerstone had been moved away from the U.F.A. and the economic basis had been "pooled out." The suggested federation was a bringing together of buying and the selling power, both these functions being essential to the one called trade; to neglect one of these powers was to waste economic energy. The basis for co-operative action was laid down. The U.F.A. belonged to co-operation, and all the members were converted to co-operation; the resolution suggested action along co-operative lines. It proposed to build all the co-operative organizations of the Province into one great United Farmers' movement, capable of exercising every function of the rural people of Alberta—a huge task—but the first thing was to give the Central Board authority to start; the next to consider the proposal thoroughly in the Locals and so prepare the way for "real co-operative action." The proposal that the same agency which sold farm produce should also undertake to buy for the producers might seem a little startling at first. But consideration of the factors of the farmers' economic power revealed the fact that, insofar as production was concerned, they were

dependent upon the existence of effective markets; the other factor was the power to consume. Selling had been done collectively for some time, with good results, but 60,000 Alberta farmers were competing with each other in their buying, with the result that prices were kept on the highest possible level.

The price of wheat really didn't matter, continued Mr. Irvine—this statement being greeted with applause—but *what did matter was the relation of the price with the price of the goods received in exchange for it.* The two factors must be brought together; the farmers' organizations must trade, not merely sell. Relationships must be strengthened with the organized farmers of Western Canada, in the hope that some day it might be possible to buy from the nations of the world for the three or four Western Provinces—buying on the lowest markets and distributing in the cheapest possible way. This could not be brought about in a year, but the time was ripe to start to bring it about. Volume was essential to a proper beginning, just as it had been in starting the Wheat Pool. The great modern corporations had shown how to bring within the compass of one management as many departments as were now being handled by separate farm organizations.

## A Critic of Scheme

"Beginning at the top—at the wrong end," was the criticism of Mr. Reeves, of Wavy Lake. Co-operatives started in that way were foredoomed to failure. Another Province had given an example of the weakness of beginning to distribute supplies by centralized control. Dr. Warbasse was quoted as saying that seventeen such enterprises in the United States had failed. It was starting off on the wrong foot. George Keen, of the Co-operative Union, had given warning against starting co-operatives with central management. It was necessary to appreciate the importance of local autonomy, although federation was desirable provided the federated authority were controlled by the local organizations. The speaker went on to outline a scheme which had been proposed by his Local, by which Locals would function as co-operatives in their own districts, obtaining goods from the co-operative wholesale and in time provide the foundations of co-operative stores. This gradual development he thought worthy of serious consideration.

A delegate from Killam gave an interesting account of his own experience: beginning to trade with the co-operative store there merely because the prices were favorable, he had been surprised when the manager announced to him one day that he could become a member by paying \$1.20, the balance of the membership fee having accumulated from dividends. This had aroused his interest and he had been a warm supporter of the store ever since. Before the store had been started, Willow Hollow Local had been trading in bulk and had saved enough to make a very modest beginning; the manager had been laughed at by the townspeople when he brought his goods to the new store in an old democrat. But in two years the turnover had grown to \$220,000.

## No Clash Between Plans

Mr. Priestley thought there was nothing in the previous address which was incompatible with the explanation of the resolution given by Mr. Irvine. The child developed from the stage of creeping and became a man with a fully matured intellect. We had been going through the baby stages of co-operation in this country for 25 years and had now arrived at a stage where the social mind was beginning to function and we were now ready to co-operate not only in communities but all over the Province and beyond its boundaries. Illustrations could be given from all over the world of the growth of co-operation by leaps and bounds, both in local communities and in great mass movements such as the resolution proposed. A miners' co-operative in Nova Scotia had grown from a membership of 86 and a business of \$16,973 in its first year to 3,438 members and \$1,761,000 of business in its twenty-third; but there was no reason why all other co-operatives should take the same length of time for the same development. The experience had been gained, and the same effects could be produced, if the people were of the same temper, in one-tenth of that time.

(Reports of the successful Consumer Co-operative carried on by the U.F.A. on a constituency basis will be found on page 22, and of the Alberta Oil Pool on page 28.)

"There are obstacles in the way of reconciling the viewpoints of the producer and consumer co-operatives. . . . These obstacles are not, however, insurmountable."—*Farmers' Sun*, Toronto.

## THE WAY OF ECONOMIC SALVATION

"Let me add just a word as to the method of co-operation. It is steadily building a new civilization within the framework of the old; not wrecking the old but building something to take its place when it shall have fallen into decay. It is the method of nature, the almost imperceptible growth of the new Kingdom of Righteousness based on Justice and Brotherhood in the seeking of which lies economic salvation."—W. C. Good, President of the Canadian Co-operative Congress.



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool

## Wheat Pool Replies to Gampell

A Defence of Canada's Wheat Pool from an Attack Made by Mr. S. S. Gampell, M.Sc.Tech., of London, England

A pamphlet entitled "Canada and Her Wheat Pool," by Mr. Sydney S. Gampell, has been distributed gratis by the Grain Trade throughout Canada to farmers, business men, elevator agents, public officials of all types, school teachers, educational institutions and other bodies which have an influence in moulding public opinion. The contents of the pamphlet were first printed in the *Grain Trade News* of Winnipeg, Manitoba (the official organ of the Grain Trade) in nine articles, the first of which appeared a few days after the contents of the full nine (56 closely printed pages in pamphlet form) were alleged to have been delivered as one lecture by Mr. Gampell in London, England. The pamphlet is a bitter, prejudiced and grossly unfair attack on the Wheat Pool, containing many obvious misrepresentations. It is the Pool's policy not to initiate any controversies with the Trade, but to act only on the defensive. In response to numerous requests from members of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the general public this reply is submitted.

### INTRODUCTION

The introduction to Mr. Gampell's pamphlet is written by the editor of the *Grain Trade News* (the official organ of the private grain trade in Winnipeg) who states, "Mr. Sydney S. Gampell, M.Sc. Tech., is a well-known economist and statistician in London, England, and a leading authority on statistics on commodities, cotton, grain, etc." The truth of the matter is Mr. Gampell was never heard of in Western Canada until his name was associated with the Grain Trade's most recent attack upon the Canadian Wheat Pool. A great many people have asked who Mr. Gampell is. Typical of these enquiries is the following quotation from a letter received recently from one of the world's leading agricultural economists, and at present chief of the Department of Agricultural Economics of a large United States University: "Who is Sydney S. Gampell of London? I note he has delivered a series of lectures on the Grain Trade at the City of London College. I have been asked about him and although I see he is described as a 'well-known economist and statistician,' I have had to confess that I have not heard about him before." A number of enquiries have been addressed to parties both in Europe and America who are very familiar with all work being done in economics and statistics on commodities, and invariably the reply has been: "We have never heard of S. S. Gampell and are unaware of any contributions he may have made to the field." Quite recently, however, it was discovered by accident who Mr. Gampell is. He is a very young man who recently took a course in commerce at a college in England, similar to courses given to many thousands of students every year in the United States and Canada, and is now making his living at a desk in a small grain office

in London selling his services to a few grain traders. One of the leading Canadian banks also has been getting its information on grain from Mr. Gampell.

Speaking at Regina on December 30, 1930, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Premier of Canada, said in part:

"In passing, may I say that I do not think it is quite fair to blame the Wheat Pools for not having disposed of last year's crop when prices were high. In October, 1929, in its monthly commercial letter, one of the great Canadian banks declared: 'It will be contrary to the present statistical position of the world wheat situation if at the end of the current season Canada is not credited with following the wisest policy in having refused to sell freely during the last two months.'

"In the same week, Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on his return from a western inspection trip, was interviewed by the *Toronto Globe*, and in such interview it was stated that information was sought as to whether the Wheat Pool authorities—largely composed of men of less than national repute—are supported by the advice and experience of the Dominion's financial leaders. Mr. Beatty said, quoting from the *Globe*, with assurance: 'It is a perfectly natural controversy and grows out of a difference of opinion as to the value of the wheat and the ultimate selling price. Mr. Ramsay's statement seemed very frank. But you can safely assume this—that the Pool is getting the advice and support of our banking institutions in its efforts to market the wheat profitably and soundly.'

"I mention that because I have observed a tendency to blame the Western producer for existing conditions, alleging he should have sold his 1929 crop before he did. I do it for another reason. I do it because those who are listening in tonight may hear me; because it is said by some of our Eastern friends that too much concern is being shown the West and that they should be allowed to pursue their own course and direct their own efforts. I have read these extracts to indicate that in dealing with this matter they followed the advice of those whom we regard as the wisest and best counsels in the country. I do it for that reason because, having lived so long in this country and realizing the speculative tendencies of our people, it would be unfair and unjust to charge against the Wheat Pool the blame for the conditions that now exist in the depression of the wheat industry."

### Bank a Gampell Client

The first quotation cited by Hon. Mr. Bennett is from the October, 1929, monthly commercial letter of a large Canadian bank, which institution, as previously stated, has the benefit of Mr. Gampell's services. In the same report the economists of the bank state

in part: "The rapidity with which the wheat crop has moved into domestic storage and the large visible world supply should not have had any marked effect upon prices, for it should have been kept in mind by all exporting countries that the stocks held the world over and the crops now growing in the Southern Hemisphere constitute the bulk of the world's supply that must last until next summer, and that this supply is the lowest since 1924." We do not know for sure if the information upon which these conclusions were based was supplied to the bank by Mr. Gampell, but we do know that in the same paragraph the bank credits Mr. Gampell with supplying very "bullish" information regarding the Southern Hemisphere and immediately thereafter in the same paragraph completes its analysis with the conclusions cited by Premier Bennett.

### Trade System Disintegrating

The consensus of opinion of unbiased students is that the private grain trade and their special machinery the world over are rapidly disintegrating under the inevitable process of centralized marketing and centralized buying of most agricultural products, in conformity with the natural evolution of all industries toward more and more economic collective action.

The private grain trade in Canada recognized the trend of events and are staging a fight against it, using all the means in their power, including large sums of money, every medium of distributing propaganda, and, of course, the services of special pleaders like Messrs. Sanford Evans, Dawson-Richardson and Major Strange. The private grain trade in the United States is waging a similar war against co-operatives in that country, their weapons being almost unlimited (money, strong allies such as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and, of course, their feature propagandist, Professor Boyle.)

A similar war is being carried on in Europe by British grain traders in a vain attempt to ward off their rapid disintegration and inevitable extinction. The weapons of war in Great Britain are more subtle, but in essence the same—well-financed publicity campaigns (including much humbug about increased tariffs and other restrictions being retaliation against the Pool) and, of course, the full use of the services of individuals such as Mr. Broomhall and the British prototype on a smaller scale of Prof. Boyle—Mr. Gampell—who assume a false air of impartiality but who are in reality men who make their living from the private grain trade and who are bitter enemies of co-operatives.

### Antagonistic Committee

In an official circular announcing an evening short course on "The Grain Trade," the City of London College states that the course is arranged under the supervision of the College Grain Advisory



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Committee. Little is known in Canada about a number of the members on the committee, but all those of whom we have any knowledge are bitter opponents of the Pool. A very prominent member of the committee is Sir Herbert Robson, the well-known London and Liverpool wheat trader, also a director of the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, Ltd., and an outspoken enemy of the Pool. Another prominent member of the committee is Sir Walter Roffay, also a wheat trader and an ex-president of the London Corn Trade Association. The chairman and senior vice-president of the London Corn Trade Association are both members of the committee. The Baltic Exchange in London corresponds to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and of course is part and parcel of the London Corn Trade Association. Those who believe that the lectures delivered by Mr. Gampell under the inspiration and guidance of the above mentioned auspices (not to mention the assistance received from the grain trade in Canada) constitute a fair presentation of the Pool case, will be interested to know that when the Central Selling Agency upon the occasion of the opening of the London office a few years ago, applied for membership in the Baltic Exchange, the officials of the Exchange bluntly stated that they had no use for the Pool and flatly rejected its application for membership.

## That Six Cents

In a special cable to the *Manitoba Free Press* from London, England, of October 23, 1930 date, Henry Sommerville, special correspondent, gives a column report of Mr. S. S. Gampell's address. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:

"Mr. Gampell greatly impressed his audience by his lucidity and his command of figures but his authority was somewhat discounted by the answer he gave to a question. He was asked what was the cost to the Canadian farmer of growing a bushel of wheat. He answered six cents. The audience could not believe their ears.

"Dr. Humphries, well-known as an agricultural expert, rose and said he had been studying Canadian figures and in pool literature average cost was 78 cents. In good years he showed that on this basis a good producer with a 200-acre farm got a gross income of only three pounds ten shillings a week. 'That presents an awful problem,' said Dr. Humphries.

"Mr. Gampell replied that the cost per bushel varied enormously, according to the yield per acre. His figure of six cents was based on experiment at some college farm, and he proceeded to say that 200-acre farms were uneconomical and must give way to mechanized agriculture."

Mr. Gampell in trying to "save his face," enters into a wordy and involved discussion of this "six cent" answer in the foreword to his pamphlet. Readers can form their own opinion after reading the report and the attempt at explanation.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Mr. Gampell's lecture is divided into nine sections with the following headings:

(1) Development of grain production in Western Canada and of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

(2) Orderly Marketing.

(3) Juggling with the Carryover

(4) Argentine Competition with Canadian Wheat.

(5) Stabilization and Speculation.

(6) Aspects of Control.

(7) International Repercussions of the "Control" Fallacy.

(8) Outguessing the World.

(9) The Magnitude of the Failure to Date.

There is a great deal of repetition throughout the pamphlet; whole paragraphs are reproduced almost verbatim in two or three different sections and in many cases the author's conclusions precede his analyses. For instance, in the first section he states, without giving a word of evidence: "I think it right and necessary to inform you that all these aims and methods are mythical. Orderly marketing is certainly a fallacy; stabilization is very definitely not in the farmers' interest; this alleged control would result, and to a very large extent has already resulted, in self-destruction." For the sake of clearness and brevity this reply to Mr. Gampell is divided into the nine sections which he uses to develop his arguments and misrepresentations.

Mr. Gampell states at the beginning of his lecture that he wishes to give the Pool "sympathetic consideration," yet the only part of his pamphlet which is not offensive to any unbiased student is found in the first few pages where he deals with the early struggles of the Western farmers to get some measure of justice from the private grain trade. But even here, instead of "sympathetic consideration," we find that the real nature of the farmers' grievances is minimized.

Mr. Gampell cites at least nine glaring abuses of the private trade, namely, country elevator monopoly, restriction of platform shipments, excessive dockage, unjust grading, improper outturn standards, lack of competition in street price, abuse of allotment of cars, struggle for recognition in the terminal markets and the expulsion of the farmers' company from the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. We will not, therefore, quarrel very violently with his statement of the farmers' early struggles. The most authoritative works on this period of the farmers' movement are Patton's "Grain Growers Co-operation in Western Canada," published by Harvard University, Wood's "History of Farmers' Movement in Canada," Booth's "Co-operative Marketing of Grain in Western Canada," published by the United States Department of Agriculture, and Mackintosh's "Agricultural Co-operation in Western Canada," published by Queen's University. Had Mr. Gampell consulted any one of these works and given a fair, let alone sympathetic, brief summary of any one of them, the first part of his pamphlet would be much more acceptable to any student of the problem. The fact, which even Mr. Gampell could not overlook, that the 13 Federal or Provincial Royal Commissions were appointed to investigate the farmers' complaints, should have prevented him from minimizing the farmers' difficulties. Moreover, a sympathetic student might have at least referred to the fact that the farmers organized solely for self-defence and through their organized efforts were able to correct the abuses perpetrated by the private trade, which abuses Mr. Gampell has cited. The farmers received a measure of justice in the handling of their grain only by fighting together and fighting hard and not as the result of any recognition of ethical standards by the private grain trade.

## In Terminal Market

Mr. Gampell admits that the farmers were justified in pressing for reforms in the country, but only ridicules their efforts to correct abuses and institute reforms in the terminal markets. Is it reasonable to suppose that after years of effort in eliminating abuses of the private grain trade in the handling of grain at country points, the farmer would not, at the opportune moment, continue his activities into the terminal market to protect his interest in what is the most important phase of the grain trade? It is now generally recognized that, bad as country conditions were, even greater problems for the farmer lie in the terminal market. Mr. Gampell has entirely ignored the fact that since the farmer commenced to operate in the terminal market, through the organization of the Wheat Pools, he has discovered and rectified many problems of great importance. We quote, in this connection, from Paragraph 3, Page 130, of the Final Report of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, 1928, appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan to investigate all phases of the grain trade:—

"In our opinion two of the greatest reforms that have ever been brought about in the interests of the producer of grain in Western Canada were the recent amendments to the Canada Grain Act providing for a reconstituted Board of Grain Commissioners, and the application of the new standard for cargoes of spring wheat going overseas. It is impossible to estimate the benefits which these two reforms alone will mean to the producer. We think it can fairly be said that such reforms as these neither would nor could have been achieved apart from the wave of public opinion which swept the Prairie Provinces in 1928 and at the centre of which was the Pool."

## Overlooks Impartial Findings

Mr. Gampell attempts to evaluate the Wheat Pool, yet he ignorantly or cunningly overlooks the findings of an impartial Royal Grain Enquiry Commission appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan in 1928. This Commission investigated the grain trade of Canada from all angles, and found the activities of the Wheat Pool wholly beneficial. Had Mr. Gampell any intention of being fair he would have brought the weight of this report into the discussion.

For many years farmers of Western Canada have been advocating a measure of control over the practice of mixing grain in terminal elevators. Through their efforts, supported by the Wheat Pools, the mixing of grain in terminal elevators has been brought under a substantial measure of control. The Royal Grain Enquiry Commission reported: "It is clear that the practice of mixing, generally speaking, results in the entire crop going overseas at or near the minimum of the grade." As a result of this opinion, and as a result of the persistent efforts of organized farmers, and as a result of their experience in the terminal market for a period of six years, the Canada Grain Act has been revised in a manner which practically prohibits the mixing of grain in terminal elevators and the result will naturally be that the purchaser of Canadian wheat will not receive the minimum of the grade, but rather the full value of the grade. This important reform, fought to the last ditch by the private grain trade, practically sets a new standard for the quality of grain exported from Canada



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with benefits accruing to the producer and to the importer as well.

We have cited these matters to show that the farmer has been amply justified in continuing his efforts in the terminal market, and to demonstrate that his efforts in that market have shown larger returns than did any reforms brought about in the country sphere. It is inconceivable, in the face of the past experience of the Canadian farmer, and regardless of what direction future marketing activities may be, that he will ever return to the private grain trade.

## Unfair and Unreasonable

The unfairness and the unreasonableness of Mr. Gampell's article is evidenced in his approach to the present situation in Western Canada. In Table 1 (page 12) Mr. Gampell analyses the Canadian grain situation in terms of certain eras extending from 1914 to 1930. The period from 1914 to 1918 is described as a "Period of War-time Prosperity"; 1920 to 1923, "Period of World Deflation; Discontent in Canada and Clamour for renewed compulsory Pool." The period from 1924 to 1928 is described as follows: "Inauguration of the Canadian Wheat Pool in three Provinces, coinciding in time with recovery in European purchasing power, mainly due to the Dawes plan, and renewal of U. S. lending. Period of prosperity in Canada, good crop yields there coinciding with partial failures in quantity or quality in other countries." Note well that Mr. Gampell explains the wheat situation from 1914 to 1928 in terms of world events and world conditions. And further, that the Pool years from 1924 to 1928 were accounted for entirely by a favorable international situation.

Dealing with 1929 and 1930, Mr. Gampell uses five words: "Commencement of period of difficulty." Note well that he makes no mention of the various factors which have created a world-wide economic crisis during the past fifteen months. Had Mr. Gampell had the remotest interest in being fair, he would have qualified his analysis of the past year by giving attention to the following facts, which were outlined in detail by Mr. A. J. McPhail, President of the Canadian Wheat Pool, on his return from Europe a year ago:

(1) The tremendous world wheat production in 1926 amounting to over 450 million bushels more than the average world production for the five year period 1923-27.

(2) Two freak European crops in 1928 and 1929 amounting to 167 and 223 million bushels more than the 1923-27 average.

(3) The enormous European crops of 1928 and 1929, both of which were much above average quality, coupled with the extraordinarily large imports in 1928 due to a crop scare and anticipated tariff increases, enabled Europe to reduce her imports in 1929-30 from an average of 633 to 490 million bushels.

(4) Economic depression in Europe as a result of post-war conditions; the restriction of credit by the United States and other leading countries; and the crash in the American stock markets in 1929 which greatly reduced basic values the world over.

(5) General increase in European tariffs and government restrictions against imported wheat which materially reduced the use of foreign grains in several large importing countries.

These important contributing factors to the "period of difficulty" described by Mr. Gampell he deliberately ignores in his analysis, hoping to leave the impression that the Pool, alone, is responsible for the present condition of agriculture in Western Canada.

## No Great War Profits

Farmers in Western Canada will be interested in the following quotation from Mr. Gampell's article: "The European war supervened in 1914 and, for reasons which are well known, those farmers who stayed on the prairies made very considerable profits. . . ." This innuendo is ill-founded because the profitability of wheat farming can only be determined in relation to the prices of commodities which the farmer has to buy. Although wheat prices were relatively high from 1914 to 1928, the prices of manufactured goods were equally high and the Canadian farmer during that period did little better than maintain his own position, let alone make the handsome profits inferred by Mr. Gampell.

Right here it may be timely to recall that Canadian farmers submitted to a fixed price for their wheat during the critical part of the Great War, when the urgent need for food for the Allied nations presented a strong possibility that prices under free marketing would soar to a very much higher figure than the one fixed. There were no "lectures" given at the City of London College in those years ridiculing the toilsome efforts of Canadian farmers to improve their lot by organization and making fun of their supposed lack of culture. When Argentina placed an embargo on the export of wheat during the war the Canadian farmer was a hero in Great Britain. He stepped into the breach, accepted a greatly reduced price from what conditions might reasonably have warranted, and supplied food by the millions of tons, thus aiding in averting starvation and possibly defeat to the Allied Cause.

## ORDERLY MARKETING

Under the heading of "Orderly Marketing" the trade "lecturer" commences his argument thus: "For years before the Pool was thought of, the world's grain trade was practically the world's best example of orderly marketing." He then quotes Professor Boyle to the effect that for the five crop years 1918-22, wheat exports from the four leading exporting countries were remarkably even during each four month period. Figures and statements of Mr. Hammett of the United States Department of Commerce are then cited to show that despite the fact that 75 per cent of the world's crop is gathered in the three months of June, July and August, the average quarterly shipments of wheat from the seaboard are remarkably uniform. From these quotations this "well-known economist and statistician" immediately draws the following conclusion: "It follows clearly from that authoritative statement that the bulk of farmers' deliveries in the post-harvest quarter was not disorderly marketing. Far from being disorderly marketing, it is a good example of sound economic marketing." His conclusion is absolutely fallacious and does not follow even remotely, let alone clearly, from the figures or statements quoted from Messrs. Boyle and Hammett.

It is true that prior to the organization of the Pool the movement of wheat in international trade was fairly uniform on

the average from quarter to quarter, but what consolation is that to the farmers obliged to sell their wheat as soon as it was threshed? The Pool never attempted to make any drastic change in the average rate of flow of wheat from exporting countries. But it did attempt, and to a considerable degree succeeded, to see that the fruits of orderly exports were reflected to its members rather than to those who purchased the farmers' wheat during periods of price depressions, resulting from enforced sales, very heavy deliveries, and short selling or "bear" speculations.

## Deliveries Not Always Sales

Mr. Gampell then takes the Pool to task for not carrying out what he falsely states is one of its aims—namely, a uniform flow of wheat from month to month from the farmers to country stations. He states: "I have to inform you that the Pool has at no time attempted any even monthly marketing of its portion of the Canadian crop such as this theory presupposed. Farmers' deliveries to the Pool in the season of 1927-28 totalled 210 million bushels, of which 170 million bushels, or 81 per cent, were delivered in the five months, October-February." The obvious answer, of course, is that delivering grain to the country elevator is not marketing but merely warehousing. Prior to the Pool the majority of farmers sold their grain when they delivered it at the country station, but now delivery of Pool grain at the shipping point is merely a step in the production-warehousing process and is not marketing in any sense of the word. Had Mr. Gampell any real knowledge of conditions in Western Canada or the aims or objects of the Pool he would know: (1) That the Pool never attempted to equalize country deliveries from month to month. (2) That the President of the Pool and other officials publicly disclaimed several years ago, and many times since, any attempt to prevent the rapid delivery of grain in the autumn months as they realized that the movement was in some ways advantageous. (3) That during recent years deliveries have been materially heavier in the autumn months than formerly, partly due to Pool owned elevator facilities but principally due to the greatly increased use of trucks and combines and better roads.

## Why Go Back to 1913?

Mr. Gampell states that the average November price of No. 1 Northern wheat at Winnipeg during the five pre-war seasons was 91 cents and the May price 97 cents, and then proceeds to dogmatize as follows: "The physical volume of receipts at country points is one of the least important factors in the wheat market. If you will take certain periods of exceptionally heavy country receipts, I am quite sure you will find that the price was rising during those heavy receipts quite as often as it was falling." It would be interesting to know how the trade's "lecturer" would reconcile the above statement with expressions of almost daily occurrence in the autumn market report such as "Market reacted today on hedging pressure," or "Market continues to sag due to heavy country receipts," or "With demand unable to absorb offerings the market closed weak at the low for the day." Admitting that when the Pool was in the process of organization some enthusiastic speakers exaggerated the importance of the spread in prices between periods of heavy and light country receipts, but such utter,



ances constitute no argument against the ordinary common sense which tells us that if you offer to sell people much more than they wish to buy you cannot sell in excess of their requirements without taking a reduction in price. Had it not been for the same marketing of over half of Canada's crop in accordance with supply and demand factors during the past few years, the greatly increased concentration of deliveries during the fall months would undoubtedly have proven to be a much worse price depressing factor than it was. The only evidence Mr. Gampell cites in support of his contention that the volume of receipts at country points is one of the least important factors in the wheat market, is that during the five pre-war years the Winnipeg price of wheat in May was only six cents greater than in November. Everybody knows that conditions in Western Canada have completely changed since 1909-13 and that conclusions based upon conditions then have little or no application today. In the first place, Canada grew only a fraction of the wheat then which she grows now; in the second place, speculation had not assumed anything like the alarming proportions then that it has recently, and consequently price variations were much less violent than at present; in the third place, farm deliveries prior to the war were much more evenly distributed throughout the year than in recent years.

#### Effect of Heavy Deliveries

If heavy deliveries do not depress prices how does Mr. Gampell explain the fact that during the five-year period 1923-24 to 1927-28 the average Winnipeg price of No. 1 Northern wheat during the three heavy delivery months of September-November was \$1.35½ compared with \$1.43 7-8 during December-February, \$1.45 3-8 during March-May and \$1.42½ during June-August? Had the Pool not consistently practiced orderly marketing during these years and had it not refused to add to the hedging pressure by selling to speculators during the heavy delivery period the large proportion of its receipts which it could not sell to consumers, the price of wheat during September-November would have averaged a good deal more than 13 cents per bushel under the June-August prices. Incidentally, the above figures explain how the Pool was able to pay its members in every one of the years (1923-24 to 1927-28) considerably more than the average price received by the non-Pool farmers.

Mr. Gampell next complains that the Pool failed to sell one-twelfth of their receipts each month. In the first place, the Pool never set out to do any such thing. Dr. H. W. Wood, president of the Alberta Wheat Pool and vice-president of the Canadian Wheat Pool, in February, 1926, speaking at a Pool conference in St. Paul said, "You do not need brains, you do not need intelligence, you do not need anything at all, if you are going to say, we are going to sell to the buyers of the world just so much of our wheat during each month, you just have to deliver it over to the market at the price offered." After condemning the Pool for not carrying out a policy which it never advocated, Mr. Gampell says, "For that matter, the idea of selling one-twelfth of the surplus in each month of the crop year would raise prices, always was nonsense." Which, of course, is precisely what Dr. Wood said six years previously.

#### Orderly Marketing Defined

Mr. Gampell winds up his discussion of orderly marketing by saying that the

only sense in which the term has a real meaning is with reference to an even flow of wheat to the consumer; with which definition not only the Pool's theory but actual practice of orderly marketing is wholly in accord. This is irrefutably proven by the fact that on the average during the five crop years 1925-26 to 1929-30 the Pool sold 31.4 per cent of its receipts during the first quarter of the year and 22.1, 24.3 and 22.2 per cent during the second, third and fourth quarters respectively. Had Mr. Gampell made any attempt to give a fair presentation of the case instead of prostituting his talents, and casting to the winds his alleged reputation as an economist, he would have cited the above facts.

For Mr. Gampell's edification we commend further to his "sympathetic consideration" the following quotation from "Wheat Pool Lectures" an official publication of the Alberta Wheat Pool issued early in 1927:

"Orderly marketing, properly interpreted, means selling in accordance with the conditions of the market. Both the conditions of supply and the conditions of demand must be considered. The conditions of supply and demand are constantly changing. An orderly marketing program, therefore, is not a fixed and rigid one. On the contrary, it is extremely elastic. The main duty of those responsible for carrying out an orderly marketing program, is to maintain a proper balance between the forces of demand and the forces of supply.

"To attempt to follow the conception of orderly marketing prevalent in some circles and sell an approximately equal amount of wheat each week or each month would be the blindest sort of folly. It would mean placing ourselves in the power of the buyers of our wheat. It would mean foregoing good prices when the demand for our wheat was brisk and selling too much when the demand was dull and prices low, which would make prices still lower. It would mean sending buyers to competing countries for their supplies when the consumers wanted more Canadian wheat than the 'weekly quota.' It would mean a repetition of the serious mistake made by some co-operative associations. It would mean lower prices and lower returns to our members.

"There are times of the year when the demand for Canadian wheat is much greater than at other times, consequently it is to our advantage to sell more at these times and less when the demand is slack. The aim of the Canadian Pool is to regulate its sales strictly in accordance with the conditions of demand and the conditions of supply, to prevent the fall of prices due to the market being over-supplied. The market is supplied with our wheat in amounts varying from time to time depending upon the demand and the total amount of wheat to be sold."

#### JUGGLING WITH THE CARRY-OVER

Under the dramatic heading of "Juggling with the Carryover" the trade's youthful propagandist introduces his third main "indictment" against the Pool as follows:

"It was certainly intended that large amounts of wheat should be withheld from the market during a season of large crop and low world prices to be added to the crop of next year." Nothing of the kind was ever intended, nor any such policy ever pursued, and we defy the grain trade and their "lecturer" to cite one iota of evidence in support of their

contention. Farmers need their money too much to make any such policy feasible and the directors of the Pool, all being farmers, are only too well aware of the fact. Of course, Mr. Gampell knows very well, and has ample evidence to prove it, that it is neither Pool policy nor Pool practice to "withhold large amounts of wheat." He has read the 1927-28 Annual Report of the Central Selling Agency which states in part: "Our policy last year, in view of the comparatively low intrinsic value of the crop and the possibility of a high quality crop being harvested, was to keep well sold up. Nothing has happened during the year to make us alter this policy and as a result we go into the new crop year with no carryover." He has also read the Central Selling Agency's 1928-29 Annual Report which states in part: "Sales over the marketing period under review have been remarkably regular in view of the extreme conditions of the world's markets we have had to contend with. The carryover is the result of a superabundance of supplies which could not be placed into consumptive channels without demoralizing the world markets. These figures should go far to dispel the erroneous impressions so much circulated that our policy was to hold up supplies. We were faced this year with the problem of selling into consumptive channels a million bushels of wheat each market day."

#### Costs of Carrying Grain

Having credited the Pool with what he knew perfectly well has never been their policy, Mr. Gampell sets forth to knock down his straw man. We agree that under normal circumstances carryovers should be kept as low as possible, and the Pool has done everything in its power to do so. Had the trade's propagandist, in treating the subject, shown any signs of his alleged knowledge of economics and statistics, or the remotest approach to his self-styled "desire to be scrupulously fair," we would simply say "we agree" and let it go at that. But when he resorts to such language as contained in the following quotations, and to the obvious accompanying inferences we must reply. "You may be interested to know," states Mr. Gampell, "that judging from an exclusively statistical standpoint, a better method of insuring higher returns to the Canadian grower would be to sell his wheat immediately after harvest for what it will fetch, take the proceeds to Monte Carlo and gamble with it there rather than to carry over amounts into the next crop year. This for the very simple reason that the carrying over of grain for the year is not costless; but, on the contrary, very expensive. A year's storage in Chicago, for instance, costs about 30 cents per bushel; in Canada the cost is somewhat less—at a conservative estimate, 18 cents per bushel." We do not know anything about the odds at Monte Carlo, but we do know that to infer, as Mr. Gampell clearly does, that it costs Pool farmers anything like 18 cents to carry this wheat is deliberate misrepresentation or profound ignorance. During the five crop years 1924-25 to 1928-29 inclusive, the average total cost per year of carrying wheat at country elevators, on the basis of the total handlings of each Provincial Pool, was slightly less than 7-10 of a cent per bushel in Manitoba, slightly less than 9-10 of a cent per bushel in Saskatchewan, and 4-5 of a cent per bushel in Alberta. During the same period the average total cost per year of carrying wheat in all positions (including all storage, insurance and interest charges) until sold by the Canadian Wheat Pool, on the basis of the total



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

handlings of all three Provincial Pools, was 2 7-10 cents per bushel. Thus instead of Mr. Gampell's inferred carrying cost of 18 cents, the actual total cost to Pool farmers over a five-year period averaged exactly 3½ cents per bushel. Moreover, the bulk of the country carrying charges and a large part of the terminal storage charges were paid to Pool-owned facilities, (thereby enabling Pool elevators to return substantial dividends to members) which facilities must be maintained to handle the crop and which would be idle if not used for storage purposes.

## Carryover Records

Stocks of wheat in Canada, as at July 31st, grew steadily and rapidly for years before the Pool was organized. They rose from less than four million bushels in 1918 to over 45 million in 1924.

When he comes to placing the responsibility for the relatively large carryover of Canadian wheat during recent years, Mr. Gampell leaves nothing to inference but bluntly states: "Now, of course, you all know that the Pool has largely increased the carryover of Canadian wheat and that accordingly the Canadian 1930 season starts its life under the worst auspices for very many years. . . . You may feel that all these objections to increasing the carryover have been invented by enemies of the Pool, since the time when it became apparent that it was not good business. Now that is not the case." Mr. Gampell had access to all the data necessary to demonstrate that it certainly is the case.

## Pool's Proportion of Total Canadian Carryover, 1925-26—1929-30

July 31st	Total Canadian Wheat millions of Bushels	Unsold Pool wbt. Millions of Bushels	Grain Trade Percentage of Carryover	Pool Percentage of Carryover	Percentage of crop marketed by Pool
1926	39	20	48.6	51.4	52.2
1927	53	39	26.4	73.6	53.1
1928	92	12	86.5	13.5	51.1
1929	127	52	59.0	41.0	51.3
1930	130	67	48.6	51.4	51.3
Total	441	190	53.8	46.2	51.8

As clearly demonstrated by the figures in the above table, the Pool has been responsible for a much smaller proportion of the Canadian carryover than the trade, despite the fact that the trade have marketed in every year since 1924 less than half of the crop. Moreover, the comparison in the above table unduly favors the trade in view of the fact that the Pool's selling year closes at August 31st, one full good selling month later than the date upon which the above percentages are based. However, as there are no official figures of the total wheat stocks available as at August 31st, it is not possible to make a complete comparison as at that date. But the fact that the Pool's August sales reduced its carryover, as shown above, from 20 to 11 millions in 1926, from 39 to 22 in 1927, from 12 to nothing in 1928, from 52 to 48 in 1929 and from 67 to 43 in 1930, should convince even Mr. Gampell that by far the largest part of the Canadian carryover was held by the trade. In the light of these facts, the "lecturer's" remark that "There would be no competition on the part of commercial grain traders to deprive the Pool of its privilege of holding the bag of the carryover" is not very appropriate.

Of course, Mr. Gampell knows perfectly well that the sharp upward trend in the

carryovers of exporting countries during recent years is not due to the marketing policy of the Pool or any other organization but to several well-known causes. The principal ones were: 1—sharp upward trend in wheat acreage in exporting countries; 2—moderate upward trend in wheat yields in a number of importing countries, due primarily to above average climatic conditions, but partly to improved methods of cultivation, the use of better seed and more fertilizer; 3—inability of the world to consume the wheat produced, partially due to many drastic artificial restrictions which greatly enhanced the price of wheat in a number of important consuming countries; 4—centralization of wheat buying the world over coupled with a hand-to-mouth buying policy in place of purchasing, as formerly, considerable quantities for future requirements. These changes have, of course, forced the exporting countries, whether they liked it or not, to carry the wheat they produced in excess of immediate consumptive requirements as is clearly shown by the following table.

## The July Stocks of Wheat in the Four Leading Exporting Countries Expressed as a Percentage of Their Total Crop.

Crop of	Canada (July wheat stocks in percent of Total crop)	United States	Argentina	Australia
1923	8.6	20.7	26.6	30.4
1924	9.5	15.6	29.3	21.8
1925	8.1	15.9	32.4	26.1
1926	11.6	15.9	28.1	22.1
1927	16.3	16.2	31.0	33.6
1928	18.8	28.2	35.0	28.1
1929	37.1	34.1	40.0	41.3

## Barley Carryover

A remarkable illustration of Mr. Gampell's misrepresentation is found in his analysis of the barley situation in Canada. He endeavors to substantiate his argument that the Pool has contributed to the wheat surplus in Canada by the statement that the Pool is responsible also for the large stocks of barley in Canada following the 1928-29 season. He states:

"As a result of the small export business, Canada finished the crop season 1928-29 with a record carryover of barley, the amount, including Canadian bonded in the United States, being thirteen million bushels against three million bushels one year earlier. . . . Now the price of No. 3 Canada Western barley at THE TIME WHEN THE THIRTEEN MILLION BUSHELS WOULD PRESUMABLY HAVE BEEN MARKETED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE POOL, namely, between November, 1928, and February, 1929, ranged from sixty-eight cents per bushel average in November to seventy-eight cents per bushel average in February, or seventy-three cents a bushel, averaged over the normal marketing period. . . . Why that price should have been considered low passes ordinary comprehension. . . . Nevertheless, the Pool considered it low and that considerable quantity was carried over."

NOTE:—The Pool received for all its 1928-29 barley receipts a gross price of 72½ cents per bushel.

## Pool's Proportion Small

Now, what are the facts? The Pool carryover of barley at the end of the 1928-29 season was 1,693,000 bushels, all of which was sold within the next sixty days. This leaves a balance of over eleven million bushels of barley in the hands of the private grain trade and carried over by the private grain trade

at the end of the 1928-29 crop year. In other words, the private grain trade carried over approximately eight times as much barley as did the Canadian Wheat Pool. Mr. Gampell states further:

"Since total Canadian exports of barley 1929-30 have been about 3,000,000 bushels and since that carryover of 1928 barley was 13,000,000 bushels, it is reasonable to suppose that the bulk of that thirteen is still there. The average price of No. 3 Canadian Western barley in July, 1930, was 38 cents per bushel, a figure which barely covers carrying charges, insurance and interest, for the 18 or 20 months for which it has been carried."

Since the Pool was only interested in this huge stock of barley to the extent of 1,693,000 bushels, in August, 1929, and since the Pool had no direct interest in this stock of barley after October, 1929, the dire consequence stated by Mr. Gampell was a responsibility for the private grain trade instead of a problem for the Pool.

(To be continued)

## Pool Meetings

Wheat Pool meetings will be held at the following places on the dates given:

Bremner on February 25 at 8 p.m.—  
and Holden on March 7th at 2 p.m.—  
Speakers: George Bennett, Director, and Ben M. Anderson, Delegate.  
Jarrow on March 10 at 2:30 p.m.  
Fabyan, Passchendaele School, on March 11 at 3-30 p.m.  
Irma on March 12 at 8:00 p.m.  
Viking on March 13 at 2:30 p.m.  
Bruce on March 14th at 2 p.m.  
George Bennett, director, and Andrew Holmberg, delegate, will be the speakers at the above five meetings.

## Justification of the Wheat Pool

Canadian Milling and Grain Journal.—

Antagonistic criticisms have been mainly directed, and with justification until recently, against the selling policy of the Wheat Pool, and now that that nigger has been removed from the wood pile, another important situation has arisen through the coming to the fore of those that have long advocated the abolishment of the Pool.

This situation was bound to arise, and that it should command universal attention is undoubtedly the best thing that could have happened.

Furtive mutterings and misleading statements that can be traced to nowhere, and which gather strength and honest but misguided believers on every repetition can do more damage in commercial conflict than any frontal attack, for they undermine and weaken, in a way against which their objective is defenceless.

To any one who pauses to think the thought of abolishing the Pool must seem nonsense, and we have only to turn to the Argentine to realize its full absurdity.

It will be recalled that following the garnering of Canada's bumper crop of 1928 Argentina wheat was taken by British buyers in preference to Canadian. Reliable reports indicated that the chief reason for this was the fact that the former was purchased at 15 to 35 cents a bushel under the quotations listed on the latter. At all events the Argentine crop seems to have been disposed of while



millions of bushels were held over in Canada. Grain trade forces and those who oppose the Canadian Pools naturally took advantage of the situation and carried on a cunning and at times crudely false propaganda with the object of convincing the world that the Pools were to blame for so much Canadian wheat remaining unsold. They adroitly said nothing about the 45 or 50 per cent over which the Pools had no control, much of which also remained unsold.

How did Argentina fare after the selling of this wheat at bargain prices?

Times have been bad the world over. They are bad in Canada where wheat was not sold as fast as it might have been. They are bad in countries where no wheat is grown.

Many thought that Argentina had done marvellously well to undersell Canadian wheat and thus get rid of her crop. She has since been commended highly on her selling policy. Up until recently nothing has been heard of the results of this price-slashing on the producers of the grain. However, it is worth noting that the rural population of Argentina are facing the worst crisis in their history. Why? Because the return to the producers has been ruinous to them and had forced them into dire poverty and in many cases bankruptcy. These same producers, after staging a revolution a month or two ago, and relieving their feelings on their Government, have waited on the new Government with an agricultural program which includes a Wheat Pool. They are not so enamored of the open market, as some people in Canada. Isn't it strange that the farmers in Western Canada are being urged to abandon their Pool and go back to the old system while in other countries the farmers are denouncing the old system and demanding pools?

## Estate Greatly Diminished

### Losses in Grain Said to Be Cause of Large Reduction

A despatch from Winnipeg, dated January 30th, says:

"Surprise is expressed universally in this city that the J. C. Gage estate totalled only \$530,479, of which \$229,174 was life insurance and bonuses thereon. This leaves a net personal fortune of \$311,305. The estate is left to his widow and two children.

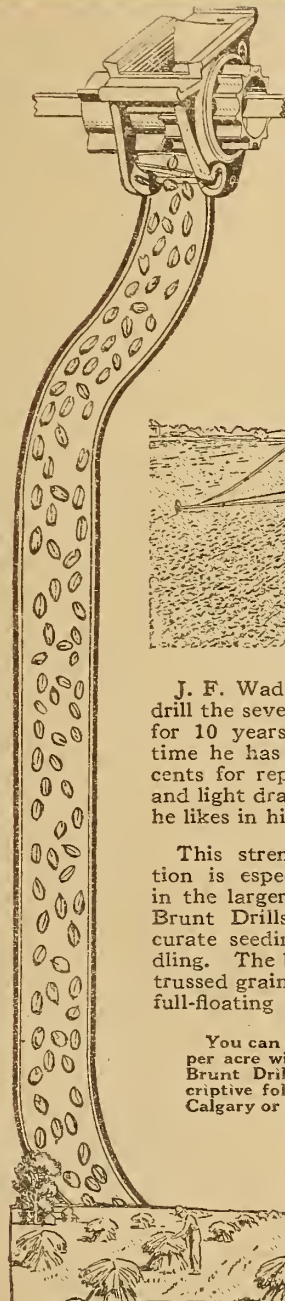
"Two years ago the late Mr. Gage was recognized as one of the three or four richest men on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. With him were coupled such names as that of James Richardson, James Stewart and the Bawlf family.

"Common report, which had its origin in a remark by a prominent local banker, had it that the late Mr. Gage had a personal fortune of around \$20,000,000. He owned the old Empire line of elevators, which were merged in the Federal Grain Company at the time of the amalgamation several years ago, and he was known as a large shareholder in the Alberta Pacific Grain Company.

"When these two companies were in difficulties several years ago, it was Mr. Gage who was called to the helm. It now appears that his own personal fortune had shrunk severely in the recent depression when wheat prices fell from a high of around \$1.80 to a low of little more than 50 cents a bushel.

"Mr. Gage came to Winnipeg about 20 years ago, as advisor to the Peevey interests of Minneapolis, one of the largest grain firms on the continent."

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That John Deere-Van Brunt Grain Drill you buy today will be clicking off the acres—seeding the fields—just as steadily and accurately five-ten-years from now as it did the first time over the field. You will then appreciate more than ever the rugged strength and trouble-free performance of the John Deere-Van Brunt Seeding machinery.



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J. F. Waddell has given his drill the severest kind of usage for 10 years and in all that time he has paid out only 75 cents for repairs. Durability and light draft are the features he likes in his drill.

This strength of construction is especially emphasized in the larger John Deere-Van Brunt Drills, along with accurate seeding and easy handling. The big-capacity, well-trussed grain box will not sag; full-floating axle insures light

draft, disk bearings are guaranteed and equipped with Zerk oilers, long hubs on chilled bearings support the frame from underneath—wheels do not lop in. Famous Van Brunt Adjustable Gate Force Feeds insure accurate seeding.

Power lift and two-drill tractor hitch makes a one-man outfit. Jointed drill seeds a strip 48 feet wide. Single or double disk, shoe or hoe furrow openers.

You can do your seeding more economically and get more bushels per acre with the strong, big-capacity, accurate John Deere-Van Brunt Drills. See your John Deere dealer. Write for Free descriptive folders. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary or Regina, and ask for TM-8 10

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# Interests of the United Farm Women

## "Humanity Uprooted"

A Review of Maurice Hindus' Book on Russia

Dear Farm Women:

As I have just been reading "Humanity Uprooted" by Maurice Hindus, and found it one of the most intensely interesting books I ever read, I want to pass on a few of his thoughts to you.

In his preface Hindus explains that he was born in a remote Russian village and at the age of fourteen came to America. He returned to Russia in 1923 and spent a year there wandering about the cities and villages, and since that time he has visited the country almost annually, roaming at leisure in Siberia, the Caucasus, the Volga region, the Ukraine, the Crimea and the far North.

Everywhere humanity was in a state of feverish agitation, he says. "Life there is so violent an experience, so painful a trial and to him who bursts with the new faith, so glorious an ecstasy, that one cannot remain simply passive. One must react to the heaving turbulence with fervor, with fury, with hope with despair with madness or even with death."

Every time-honored custom of property, religion, morality, family, love, has been uprooted. Those in control want a civilization without religion, with sex freedom, with external compulsions removed from family and love, and with mental and manual workers on a plane of equality, with the salvation of the individual dependent on the group, not the individual.

### An Impartial View

Dr. John Dewey, of Columbia University, says in the Introduction: "Mr. Hindus, with the most intimate sympathetic response to all the human interests involved, is content to see and to report; nowhere does he assume the divine prerogative of blessing or condemning. In consequence," he adds, "readers who have not already made up their minds, who have not formed judgments incapable of change, will find in this book the means for reaching a juster and more appreciative understanding of Bolshevik Russia than in any other book known to me. There is hardly any book in existence that affords more material for hearty damnation of Russia if one merely selects passages with that end in view. But there is also a dispassionate and compassionate account of all the factors that have fired the ardor of the most devoted adherents of the revolution."

Perhaps the foregoing is sufficient to tell you how full of interest "Humanity Uprooted" can be and the reading more than justifies the expectation. Hindus divides the book into three sections: "Institutions," "People" and "Quests."

In "Institutions" he deals with religion and discusses its collapse in Russia and the cause of it; he talks of the Russians' view of Property, the New Sex Morality, their new conception of the Family.

### Attitude on Religion

No doubt there are people who cannot overlook the fact that the Bolsheviks are

hostile to all religion and hope ultimately to stamp out all churches and all faiths. The author says that even where Bolshevik propaganda did not penetrate in Russia, there was apathy about religion. While the Communists have banned religious instruction outside the home to youths under eighteen, they have not interfered with their church attendance, nor do they fine or tax the people for attending religious services; yet even in the villages the Orthodox churches are hardly half as well attended as in the old days. For the real cause of the religious disintegration, he says, we must search in the condition of the people, especially the peasantry, and in the faith which they professed.

He goes on to say he attended a lecture in Moscow by one of the archbishops—one of the most eloquent and one of the most scholarly—in which the speaker was discussing the shortcomings of the Orthodox church, which was the official church in the old days. The archbishop said: "The extraordinary Byzantine glitter of our Orthodox services has been our greatest curse. Our church has striven after external gorgeousness at the expense of inner virtue, after showy splendor at the cost of spiritual perfection. It acquired pomp, power, riches, but lost its soul. That is why it is disintegrating."

Hindus adds that history corroborates this learned clergyman's diagnosis. Coming from the East, it acquired tremendous riches and was protected by the Government and remained aloof from earthly life. The services were spectacular, with music, jewels and vestments, but the peasant never made any connection between this gorgeous ritual and his humdrum personal affairs. The church never sought to wean him from his pagan superstitions and saw him wallowing in alcoholism, in thievery, in cruelty, and hardly made an effort to regenerate him.

Christianity the Bolsheviks condemn as teaching submission and therefore dulling man's urge to fight for a better life. It promises him, they say, "a paradise in the life to come and thereby lulls him into a tolerance of injustices on this earth. It has social ideas but not social methods, it tries to make him righteous by persuasion but has failed to stop the strong man from exploiting his weaker brother." They feel they can rid Russia of religion by the spread of science, art, morality, sociability, social service and a new faith, a faith in a new day, a new happiness, a new man on this earth.

### Personal Riches Shameful

In the portion of his book dealing with Private Property Hindus shows that the prevailing Russian attitude toward personal property is different from the attitude which has been developed in our civilization. Personal riches, if it were possible to attain it now under their system of government, would be a badge of shame. Private property, other than clothes, a home, a garden, a little farm for

By coincidence Mrs. Spencer's review of "Humanity Uprooted" was received shortly after the address at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. in which Premier Brownlee referred to this particular book as one which he had found of especial interest and value. He quoted the following words in which Hindus summed up his impression of Russia: "An extraordinary experience, fraught with great sorrow, yet not devoid of romance. Agony there is in Russia; more I am sure than in any land in the world. Rapture also, the highest any man ever tasted."

personal use, where he may grow for his own personal consumption, but not for trade or profit, they say, is the scourge of mankind. Wars, poverty, prostitution, crime, greed, hate, all spring from the same source.

In accordance with this belief the Government are doing all possible by heavy taxation, by public opinion, by penalties, to abolish it. They are driving the private business man out of existence; collectivism must prevail. As yet they have not proved it a success, although they themselves feel it is inevitable.

As Hindus says, if they succeed, collectivism in one form or another will sweep the world and private property as a source of income will vanish. Superior engineering ideas do win in the end; that is a law of history.

If the world is to have no private property will men put forth their best effort? "The world," he says, "must have inventiveness if it is to march on to a destiny of greater grace of mind, of body and of soul. In such pursuits as literature, art, music, science, the sheer instinct of workmanship will stir man into high attainments, but what in the world of material development? No country adores Ford as does Russia, Ford as a creator, not as a man, and yet Russian conditions could not produce a Ford."

### Crux of Challenge

"Can Russia make a man as inventive, as creative, as constructive as a capitalist regime which lays at the feet of a Ford, a Woolworth, a Rockefeller all the rewards this earth can afford?" This, as he sees it, is the crux of the Communist challenge to capitalism. "It is easy for the Communist to dismiss the question as stupid, as easy for the capitalist to dismiss the Communist venture as idiotic."

I have been trying in my quotations to be brief, but I find the letter is so prolonging itself that if you will allow me, I shall continue the book next week.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

### CELLAR VENTILATION

Cellars in which fruits and vegetables are stored for winter use should be equipped with both an intake and outlet ventilator shaft by means of which a steady storage temperature around 38 degrees to 40 degrees F can be maintained—Department of Agriculture.



## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

To raise funds for delegate's expenses, Auger U.F.W.A. put on a play entitled "The Minister Comes to Tea," and they are also raffling a quilt. A debate, "Resolved that wives give more than husbands in marriage," is planned for March.

Mrs. Gregory, president; Mrs. Wirt, vice-president and publicity secretary; and Mrs. Wagler, secretary-treasurer, are the officers of Standard U.F.W.A. this year.

A paper on immigration, by Mrs. L. Morrow, and a talk on turkey raising by Mrs. J. Bunn, were the chief features of the last meeting of Turin U.F.W.A., held at the home of Mrs. W. Carver.

Tolland U.F.W.A. re-elected their officers at the annual meeting: Mrs. F. Van Wageningen as president, Mrs. W. Machell vice-president, and Mrs. C. McGrath secretary. The reports presented gave evidence of a very successful year.

Three new members joined Malmo U.F.W.A. Local at the last meeting, when the roll call was answered by "How We Have Benefitted Through Our Local." After lunch, a piano solo and two vocal solos were enjoyed, writes Mrs. Elsie Richards.

At the January meeting of Beddington U.F.W.A., at the home of Mrs. E. Barker, the following directors were chosen: Mrs. Teghtmeyer, Mrs. R. G. Lewis, Mrs. M. E. Ard, Mrs. A. Bonner and Mrs. George Waite.

The supplying of rural school teachers with monthly outlines of study was suggested by Winona U.F.W.A. Local as an amendment to one of the Convention resolutions. Mrs. Clay was chosen as delegate. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Silk, president; Mrs. Thomas, vice-president; Mrs. Dorothy Swayne, secretary.

Gibbons U.F.W.A. reports that their first year of organization was busy and interesting. Mrs. Clara L. Williams, secretary, writes "We raised money by a needlework display and by serving lunches to outsiders after the two Locals had had their respective meetings; also by a joint U.F.W.A., U.F.A. and Junior dance.

Following the business meeting of Clover Bar U.F.W.A. Local, at the home of Mrs. Fred Jackson, there was a joint meeting with the U.F.A. Local to consider resolutions for the Convention. Afterwards a social hour was spent over the teacups, reports Mrs. G. G. Ottewill. Officers elected for the current year are: Mrs. Fred Jackson, president, Mrs. S. Wilkinson secretary and Mrs. Thos. Marler treasurer.

Among the activities of Alix U.F.W.A. Local last year was a special meeting when Miss Conroy of the Public Health Department gave an address on "Obstetrics and Care of the Baby." Mrs. E. W. Cormack, secretary, states that; "We also co-operated in the holding of a baby clinic in August. A successful bake sale was held in July, and money was raised on two occasions by serving supper at dances. Since the burning of the hall, meetings have been held in the creamery." Mrs. T. Semple is president and Mrs. Wolferstan vice-president.

Grand Meadow U.F.W.A. Local held their first meeting of the year at the home of the vice-president, Mrs. Walter Gee, the new president, Mrs. Walter Larsen, in the chair. Plans were completed for the oyster supper, an annual treat by the U.F.A. Local to the U.F.W.A. members

# Robin Hood Rapid Oats

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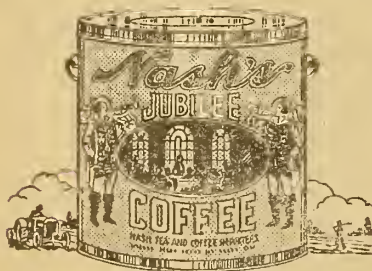
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and their families. Mrs. Lyle Russell, the secretary, gave a most interesting account of the Farm Women's Rest Week at Olds, and Mrs. Bures an enjoyable monologue.

"Another year of the work of our Local is drawing to a close, making us pause to ask ourselves have we been true to the objects of our organization? Have we helped and encouraged each other and our representatives in the Federal and Provincial Legislatures by our interest and support in their work for the good of this great country, and their efforts to unravel and find a solution for the great problem of world depression?"—From the annual report of Mrs. A. Gillies, secretary of Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. Local.

Windy Hill U.F.W.A. Local raised \$320 last year in various ways and expended \$278; over \$1000 contributions to the Junior Red Cross and the Woods Home. The year's program included a Valentine Box, an Irish reading by Miss Harriman, a demonstration on making shortbread by Mrs. Wiedenhammer, a paper by Mrs. Watt, Sr., "Young People of Today," a demonstration on dressmaking, a demonstration on making paper flowers, a paper on Rural Education by Miss Bews, a lecture on the Junior Red Cross, and addresses by Mrs. Dwelle and Mrs. White of Nanton.

The annual meeting of Iron Creek U.F.W.A. Local was most successful, reports the secretary, Mrs. E. G. Berge. Arrangements were made for the St. Patrick's entertainment; the quilting committee have made a fine start on the green and white quilt which will be raffled then. The program committee also have their work well in hand. The entire slate of officers was re-elected: Mrs. H. S. Peterson president, Mrs. V. Jansson vice-president, Mrs. E. G. Berge secretary; directors, Mrs. E. Thompson, Mrs. J. P. Rozmahel and Miss B. Duke. A delicious lunch was served by the hostess, Mrs. Jansson.

Mrs. James Mathews was hostess to Turin U.F.W.A. at their January meeting, when 17 members answered the roll call with New Year's resolutions. Mrs. Roy Handley reports that Mrs. Carver gave a splendid paper on current events, following which the hostess, assisted by several members, served a very delicious lunch. In December this Local gave a surprise party to Mrs. Geo. Rowley, for three years secretary, when Mrs. Stuth, on behalf of the Local, presented her with six cups and saucers in appreciation of her services. Cards were played during the evening.

Mrs. R. Wilderman, president, Mrs. J. Green, vice-president and Mrs. R. Frizzel, secretary, are the officers of Blackie U.F.W.A. for the present year. Mrs. J. Kennedy, Mrs. L. Russell, Mrs. S. Brown, Miss H. Bowlus and Mrs. McAllister are the directors; there is also a flower committee and a publicity committee. At the last meeting, after reviewing the work of the past year, Mrs. Dwelle's bulletin on social welfare was read, and arrangements were made for serving supper at the dance held January 16th, and for a basketry class to be held later in the year. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. McAllister. Mrs. Russell writes that a Christmas hamper was sent to the Woods Home, and sick members remembered with flowers and gifts.

An interesting summary of the year's work of Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. Local is sent in by Mrs. Postans, retiring secretary. She writes: "In June, owing to so many political meetings, the U.F.W.A. did not meet; but we returned both Provincial and Federal members. In May we had two demonstrations of three days each, on cooking and nursing. In July we had a neighboring Local visit us, and after the meeting the hostess, Mrs. Warnock, had arranged progressive whist, and a dainty lunch followed. In

August, Mrs. Geo. Sawyer, of Edgerton, was our hostess. Roll call was answered by Reminiscences, and as a number of our members are old-timers some interesting stories were told of early days. During the summer, also, we were invited to visit the McCafferty ladies at Mrs. Evans', and Mr. Spencer, our Federal member, gave us a very interesting talk on Health. Hearing that Mrs. Pointon was going to England, the Local presented her with a travelling rug, in appreciation of her splendid work as president for several years. We also sent fruit or flowers to members who were sick. Money was sent to the Federal Constituency Association, the Deficit Fund, the Junior Conference Fund, and the Mrs. McKinney fund. Owing to the drought last year, few money-making activities were undertaken; a play, put on jointly with the Edgerton W. I., brought in \$21.95, and the tea money, amounting to about \$8, has been our only other source of income. The bulletins from Central Office have been much enjoyed, and have promoted some splendid discussions. A representative from the district, Kathleen Reynolds, was sent to the Junior Conference—now we have a thriving Junior U.F.A." Mrs. Postans is president for 1931, Mrs. Warnock and Mrs. Drury vice-presidents, and Mrs. Glenn Kellogg secretary.

## The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send orders to The U.F.A. Pattern Department Loughed Building, Calgary, allowing five days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give names, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



7026. Ladies' Dress.

Designed in Sizes; 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 39 inch material for a 38 inch size. Vestee of contrasting material requires  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 18 inches wide cut lengthwise. Price 15c.

7047. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. A 2 year size with bishop sleeves requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yard 35 inches wide. With puff sleeves  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yard will be required. To trim as illustrated requires 9 yards of banding (or insertion) and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards of edging. Price 15c.



## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Steak Rolls:** Season hamburger steak, adding a small amount of fine bread crumbs. Form into rolls the size of small sausages, and wrap with pastry rolled fairly thick and cut into four-inch squares, moistening the edges and pressing well together. Bake 45 minutes in moderate oven, and serve with tomato sauce.

**Uncooked Honey Icing:**  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups powdered icing sugar, sifted with 2 tablespoons cocoa, 1 desertspoonful melted butter, 3 desertspoonfuls honey, 3 tablespoons milk or cream, 2 tablespoons cream whipped. Sift dry ingredients, add butter and honey mixed, and beat in whipped cream.

A request has been received for a recipe for Dutch Shortbread. Would anyone having this recip please send it to Aunt Cordelia?

## 'GIVE YOURSELF A PAT ON THE BACK'

Every time you buy a commodity advertised in the pages of your Official Organ and you mention *The U.F.A.* to the Seller—you give yourself a pat on the back. The advertiser is the greatest financial supporter of your paper. His message of goodwill is contained in the advertisements. READ THEM. If you have goods to buy we urge you to buy from him and to let him know where you read about them. YOU boost the advertiser at every opportunity—and the ADVERTISER will boost your official paper. Come on—all loyal supporters of the Organization, "Give yourself a pat on the back." Mention *The U.F.A.* whenever you write an advertiser!

## U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### Inspiring Senior Convention

#### What Shall We Make of Our Junior Conference?

Dear Fellow Juniors:

Once again I send you a message at the close of a Convention—a Convention that was exceedingly successful and whose keynote was a cry for larger membership, more aggressive organization work, and greater co-operation between members.

It is very regrettable that there was not a larger attendance of Juniors at the Annual Convention, and I am very sorry to see that more Locals do not take the opportunity to send delegates, and thereby get an idea of the work that they will have to undertake in the near future, but I sincerely hope that the Juniors who were privileged to attend will pass on what they have learnt in an intelligent and practical way so that their fellow-members will have a clear understanding of the work that is being carried on in the senior branches.

Speaking of the senior Convention reminds us of the fact that the Junior Conference is not very far distant. It is time for us to turn our thoughts seriously to the matter of sending delegates to the Junior Conference. It is our desire to make the Conference this year the biggest and the finest that has ever been held, and it is the duty of every Local in the Province to send as many delegates as possible. Times are hard this year, I know, but if we are going to follow up the keynote of the senior Convention, and we MUST follow it up, every individual member must do his utmost to make the attendance at the coming Junior Conference exceed all previous proportions.

#### Only Short Time to Prepare

We have four months left in which to make preparations for our Conference, but as the two latter months bring us into one of the busy seasons on the farm, we really have only two months left in which to raise the necessary funds for delegates' expenses, so I would urge all Junior Locals to start and increase their finances immediately. There are many

ways in which this can be done. Plan a series of dances and entertainments or hold a few whist drives; put on a play or hold a series of public debates or anything that will bring in the necessary funds.

The cost of sending a delegate to the Conference is not very high, and I am positive that there is not a Local in the Province that cannot raise enough money to send at least one delegate, and many of them can and will send more.

This is a serious matter, for the success of our Conference is all important to the success of the organization, and I appeal to you, as your leader, to give this matter your sincere consideration, make up your minds that you are going to put forth every effort to send a full representation to the Junior Conference next June, and you will be doing your part toward making this organization of ours the success that we wish it to be.

I will leave these thoughts with you with a sincere hope that we will receive your complete co-operation in this matter.

Wishing every Local success in the future, and with best wishes for a bigger and better Junior Conference, and a bigger and better Junior U.F.A.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS FRY,

President, Junior U.F.A.:

Waskatenau, Alberta.

### Junior News Items

Perry Powell is the new secretary of Rosyth Junior Local, which has a paid up membership of eleven.

The Grētna Juniors held their fourth meeting at the home of Alice Simpson on December 30th, writes Ethel Cameron, secretary.

The Rowley Juniors held a very successful meeting on January 23rd. Lillian Jervis and Dorothy Baldwin won in a debate.

At the annual meeting of the Cando Junior Local, Mason Turnbull was elected president, Alfrida Berhild vice-president, and Lawrence Savage secretary.

(Continued on next page)

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Machining of All Kinds

The Turin Junior Local held a party at the school on January 23rd, writes Freda Arrowsmith, secretary. A large number attended and the evening was enjoyed by all.

At the annual meeting of McCafferty Junior Local, the following officers were elected: President, Leslie Rae; vice-president, Earle McCafferty; secretary, Fay Johnston.

Mrs. Roy, Supervisor, entertained the Keystone Juniors at an enjoyable stocking dance at her home on January 16th, writes Elizabeth Hettler, when remitting dues.

"We feel quite proud of our Local as we have a real live wire group of young people," writes Lawrence Monner, president of the East Milo Junior Local.

At the annual meeting of East Letabridge Junior Local, the following officers were elected: President, Thomas Chapman; secretary, Ethel Metcalfe.

At the annual meeting of the Telford Junior Local, the following officers were elected: President, Albert Burdon; vice-president, Mabel Krossa; secretary-treasurer, Frank O. Morrison.

On January 9th, some of the Abee Juniors journeyed to Waskatenau to take part in a debate. Resolved that air transportation is superior to rail. The Waskatenau Juniors on the affirmative side won by nine points to four.

The last meeting of the Craigmyle Junior Local was held January 10th at the home of the supervisor, Mrs. B. Davis. Everyone reported an excellent time, writes Mildred Branum, reporting secretary.

At the annual meeting of Hazel Bluff Junior Local the following officers were elected: President, Leonard Stanton; vice-president, Elmer Day; secretary-treasurer, Russell Brown; supervisor, Herbert Cross.

At the annual meeting of the Stanmore Junior Local, on January 28th, the following officers were elected: President, Charlie Burton; vice-president, Grace Levins; secretary-treasurer, Mary Anderson; program committee, Myrtle Zinger and Nancy Anderson.

At the annual meeting of Stainsleigh Junior Local, the following officers were elected: president, Lloyd Goodman; first vice-president, Clyde Hastings; second vice-president, Kathleen Burn; secretary-treasurer, Margaret Pope.

At the annual meeting of the Lockhart Junior Local, the following officers were elected: President, Louis Georgy; vice-president, Louise Beddoes; secretary-treasurer, James Fraser. Four committees were chosen--membership, social, program and athletic.

The Crocus Plains Junior U.F.A. held their annual meeting on January 9th, when the following officers were elected: president, Dorothy Hughes; secretary, Lois Bird; directors, Clinton Zinn, Beatrice Fraser and Jean Fraser. The Juniors have \$22.86 in the bank.

Seventeen members and thirty visitors were present at the January 31st meeting of the Cornwall Valley Junior Local. On January 30th, the Juniors held a skating party at the home of Joan Prescott on Quill Lake.

At the annual meeting of Sexsmith Junior Local, the following officers were elected: president, Oscar Gudlaugson; vice-president Inge Einarson; secretary-treasurer, Lily Einarson; About twenty members were present. The Local is trying to follow the suggested Junior program.

The Monarch Juniors entertained at a social evening on January 17th at the Monarch Hall.



writes Mary Hunwick, secretary. A debate, Resolved that horses are better than cars, caused much amusement. The bedroom set was raffled on December 23rd and netted \$14 for the treasury.

The last meeting of Wheatsheaf Junior Local was held at the home of Mrs. Gowland, with 31 Juniors and a few adults present. A social evening was held at Wheatsheaf School the following Saturday. All men were charged 10c, which realized \$2.75 for the treasury.

There are now 22 members belonging to the Cavell Junior Local. On January 16th, the Juniors gave a very successful dance. Over 100 were present. The following officers were elected at the annual meeting: President, James Miller; vice-president, Laura Schmans; secretary, Alicia A. Adair; directors, Glora Linfield and George Adair.

From the proceeds of a dance, the Beavers Partridge Hill Juniors sent \$10 to the Sunshine Fund and \$5 to the Red Cross. They also made six scrap books for the Crippled Children's Ward, University Hospital, Edmonton. Mrs. Violet Lawrence is the supervisor. Two members read the Junior news each month from *The U.F.A.*

The January meeting of the Lougheed Juniors was held at the Skoberg home with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Probst as host and hostess. Thirteen members answered the roll call. A committee was elected to get new members for 1931, composed of Loran Johnson and Howard Pope. Five members decided to start the Reading Course.

The monthly meeting of the Bismark Junior Local was held at the home of Archie Lewis on January 6th, with fourteen members and several visitors present, writes Ernest McDowell, reporter. Jane McDowell read the Junior U.F.A. Page, and Ida Reglin was appointed to read it at the next meeting. After the meeting, lunch was served by Mrs. Lewis, assisted by Mrs. Taylor.

The Sunnyvale Junior Local held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Sam Redmond on January 17th. There were twenty-three members and five visitors present. The Juniors are all working very hard to get new members. The following officers were elected: Vernon Avison, president; Albert Redmond, vice-president; Gladys Olson, secretary-treasurer. The Juniors held a dance at Rosedale Hall on January 23rd. \$17.00 was cleared.

The Talbot Juniors elected the following officers at their annual meeting on December 13th: president, Finnis Bridge; vice-president, Clara Twa; secretary, Irene Steele. After the year's books were balanced and audited, there was \$12.50 in the treasury. \$3.00 of this was donated to the community Christmas entertainment, and with the balance it was decided to pay dues of old members. On December 26th, the Juniors held a dance and netted a small sum.

#### JOHNNY INQUIRES

Johnny—When I grow up I'll be a man, won't I, mother?

Mother—Yes, son, if you work hard and are industrious at school.

Johnny—Why, mother, do the lazy ones turn out to be women when they grow up?

An orator, warming to his task, took off his coat, which rather disconcerted one of the stewards of the meeting, who thought that a reporter would make a sensation out of the incident.

Toward the close, he said to the speaker: "I don't suppose you knew, when you removed your coat, that a newspaper man was present?"

"Yes, I did," was the reply. "but I kept my eye on the coat all the time."



## To the Farmer —

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Do you realize that from the time your product is marketed until it reaches the consumer it is constantly protected—insured against loss? It is the general practice to insure commodities while in storage or transit to avert disaster.

Why not give your dependents the same protection as your crops or buildings? The proceeds of a life insurance policy, when the inevitable happens, will enable your family to retain the farm and carry on profitably until an opportune time for its disposal, if thought advisable.

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## A Successful Experiment in Consumers' Co-operation

Coronation U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Builds U.F.A. Membership and Reduces Costs of Distribution to Members

Notably successful results of an experiment carried on during the past fifteen months under the auspices of the Coronation U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, were described by Charles Fawcett, President of the Association, in a report presented to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., in behalf of his Executive. The double objective of the experiment was the building up of U.F.A. membership throughout the constituency and the lowering of the costs of distribution of commodities to members. This objective has been attained by the organization of the constituency into a Co-operative Purchasing Association under the terms of the Co-operative Associations' Act of the Province. The benefits of these reduced costs which the co-operative are able to obtain are confined to U.F.A. members. The Coronation Executive recommend that the major part of Alberta be organized in accordance with a similar plan, the placing of the consolidated purchasing power thus mobilized being exercised through one central agency. By this means, it was declared, the membership of the United Farmers of Alberta could be greatly increased.

The report in full follows:

At a meeting of our board some 15 months ago, we discussed two questions among others.

One was how to increase our membership.

The other, how to lower the costs of distribution.

The decision was to organize the Constituency into a Co-operative Purchasing Association under the Co-operative Association Act.

A lively campaign was put on during the winter and on March 3rd, the organization was completed. Seventeen Locals signed the Articles of Association, and by a vote of 16 to 1 decided to extend services to U.F.A. members only, believing that if anything worth while were accomplished the U.F.A. should benefit therefrom.

In carrying on we are not setting up new machinery but use the Constituency organization as far as is possible. Locals are the shareholders. Directors and officials of the Constituency are used on the board of the purchasing association, and the annual meetings held on the same dates, avoiding duplication of effort and creating a livelier interest in our Convention.

To constitute a Local as shareholder of the Association, the members of a Local elect one of their number to represent them as trustee. The trustee is required to sign a trust deed to his Local. The trust deed in effect creates the Local as shareholder, the trustee agreeing to do as directed by the Local.

### Membership of Twenty-four Locals

To comply with the act it was found necessary to provide share capital stock. In our set up each Local is required to take at least one share of \$25, \$5 to be paid when joining, the balance \$5 annually until paid. At the present time we have twenty-four Locals as share-

holders with a paid up capital of \$120. We have operated since last March and have found that something can be done when buying power is consolidated even in a small way. In all cases those with whom we have dealt have assumed forwarding expenses. Some have consigned to us. Our trustees, in these cases, signing bailee receipt to at all times have either the goods on hand or cash to cover.

We have handled twine, coal, oils and greases, lumber, potatoes and flour, totalling \$37,000 in value and have not touched our capital stock. Our reserve account is now \$500, with all accounts provided for. Our consolidated buying power has enabled us to get quantity discounts sufficient to cover operating, provide for reserve, and allow a commission to the Locals.

Wherever possible our purchasing has been done through the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale, one exception being our Drumheller coal supply. The difficulty has been that the Coal Dealers' Association of that area would not furnish Locals with coal unless they had sheds and scales. We were able to get an agreement with a mine that has recently been opened and is thoroughly equipped. The manager is dealing largely with Co-

operatives in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and sells to Locals regardless of whether sheds or scales are provided. We have handled 42 cars of this coal and all are pleased with the quality. The result in increased membership has been gratifying. Several Locals have doubled their strength, four have been reorganized and three new Locals have been formed during ten months' operation.

### System Proves Sound

Summing up the ten months of operation, we are convinced that our system is sound. We have no capital investment and consequently no capital demands such as profits on investments, depreciation reserves, etc. We do not require facilities, for our members are rapidly acquiring the habit of buying their supplies in advance of daily requirements taking delivery at the cars.

We can meet competition and price cutting, for our overhead practically ceases when we are not operating, as all payments for services are on a commission basis. In an instance or so, price cutting has been attempted. When this happens, we simply cease activity at that point and let all citizens take advantage of the bargains offered. When prices are again raised by our competitors we are ready for business and our buying power has been strengthened by the amounts we have saved on the bargain counter.

We feel that our attempt has been a success, and are strongly of the opinion that if the major part of the Province were similarly organized and could place their consolidated purchasing power through one central agency some real buying could be done and the membership in the U.F.A. greatly strengthened.

## U.F.A. VETERANS' SECTION

### Veterans' Section of the U.F.A. Submits Resolutions to Convention

Important Resolutions Adopted by the Delegates

**F**ORMED several years ago through the initiative of Col. C. W. Robinson, the Veterans' Section of the U. F. A., an officially recognized section within the organization which works in close collaboration with the Canadian Legion in dealing with the problems of ex-servicemen, was strongly represented at the recent Annual Convention of the Association.

A meeting under the Presidency of E. R. Hoskins was held on the first day of the Convention, followed by others during the course of the week, at which resolutions on the agenda were considered and co-ordinated or redrafted and the position of returned men on the land was discussed by delegates and visitors who have practical experience of the problems of soldier settlement and other such matters. N. V. Fearnough, Secretary of the Section for the past year laid items of correspondence before the delegates.

### Appreciate Members' Efforts

As the outcome of the discussions three resolutions were submitted to the Convention, and adopted. The first was in the following terms, and was adopted with applause:

"Whereas, Mr. Speakman, together with the other members of the U.F.A. group, was instrumental in procuring re-

duction in soldier settlement debts and other relief to returned men;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention go on record as voicing our appreciation to the U.F.A. group, and particularly Mr. Speakman, for their very valuable services."

### Pensions for Widows of Ex-Soldiers

Dealing with the subject of pensions for widows of ex-soldiers, the following was moved by Col. Robinson, who explained that all that was desired was that in every case equitable treatment should be given to widows whose husbands died as a result of war service:

"Whereas, provision has been made through recent legislation for pensions for returned men's widows providing the deceased veteran received eighty per cent pensions;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we go on record recommending that this legis-



ation be amended to include the widows of all pensioners, as it is obviously as hard for a widow of a pensioner who received forty per cent to make a living as for a widow of a pensioner who received eighty per cent."

Mr. Speakman, who approved of the resolution, explained that any widow was entitled to a pension if war injuries were the cause of her husband's death, and that 80 per cent pension had been taken, as a rough rule, to indicate with certitude that such was the cause of death. Any widow of a veteran, however, was as stated, entitled to pension if it could be proved that war injuries were the cause of death.

A very important principle is involved in the third resolution, which as the mover, N. V. Fearnough explained, would, if the proposals were embodied in legislation, ensure security of tenure—a guarantee that so long as a settler continued to pay up on the basis of one-third of his crop, he could not be turned off his land; but that on the other hand every year would bring nearer the time when he would free himself from indebtedness for the land. New heart would be put into the settlers, many of whom found themselves, through no fault of their own—and especially so in these days when prices of farm products are in general below costs of production—engaged in a hopeless effort to reduce the ever accumulating burden of interest.

The resolution was as follows:

"Be it resolved, that this Convention request the Dominion Government to put into effect the following changes in the Soldier Settlement Act:

"1. All loans be non-interest bearing.

"2. That all annual payments be on the one-third crop share basis.

"3. That absolute security of tenure be guaranteed so long as the above condition is complied with."

A resolution of similar character to the above was passed by the 1930 Convention.

## Financiers' Revolutions

(From *The New Age*)

"The situation in Latin-America is worth the attention we have given to it. The series of revolutions that have occurred there are important because their character gives them away. They are all bloodless—which means that the army and navy have gone over *en bloc* to the other side—which, again, means nothing else than that the high commands have chosen to be loyal to a *different paymaster*. All these Dictators keep in power so long as they can pay their army; and they go out of power as soon as they cannot pay or are overbidden by others who will pay more. Public opinion? Bunk! Again, in all cases the revolutionaries most obligingly go back to work the next morning, thus proving that you can have a revolution virtually in the lunch hour if the right people run it. Business as usual—no heads broken, no working hours lost. All that happens is that one or two political gentlemen who have been sitting at one or two desks make way for one or two other political gentlemen. Really, there need not be even this change, because the function of all of them at any time is merely to sign papers prepared by the financial gentleman who happens at the time to be paying the army. Nevertheless, a populace expects, when it has 'overthrown a tyranny' to see at least one or two gentlemen with pens signing state papers; it is the only evidence they have—or ever will—that anything has changed because of the revolution."

# THE Western Empire Life ASSURANCE COMPANY

## EXTRACTS FROM 1930 REPORT

Assets.....	\$ 2,003,662.92
Premium and Interest Income.....	\$ 387,108.66
Policy and Special Reserves.....	\$ 1,495,377.00
Insurance Issued.....	\$ 2,950,964.00
Insurance in Force.....	\$ 13,002,126.00

The increase in insurance written  
in 1930 over 1929 was 41%.

The high interest earnings of the Company—almost exactly 7% on the mean ledger assets—the very favorable mortality experience and the moderate expenses are again reflected in the satisfactory profits being paid to Policy-holders.

## Write for Copy of Annual Report

HEAD OFFICE - - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

R. W. CRAIG, K.C., *President* Brig.-Gen. H. M. DYER, *Vice-President*  
F. C. O'BRIEN, *General Manager*

GEORGE F. DRIVER, *Manager, Southern Alberta*,  
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# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS, LTD.

The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., will be held in the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 4th and 5th. In view of the fact that we are faced by a considerable increase in livestock production and must be prepared to meet this increase to the best possible advantage, and of the fact that this can only be done by the producers themselves handling their products through properly organized marketing channels, the proceedings of the Livestock Pool Convention this year will prove of exceptional interest to all producers. Your Board has come to definite conclusions as to what is required to meet the situation, but wish to stress the fact that what they can do will depend very largely upon the co-operation of their membership.

## Where the Difference Comes in

Between Prices to Producers of Livestock and Prices Paid by the Butcher and Consumer

By William Young, Pool Manager

"I have often wondered where the difference came in, in the price people paid for different meat packages and the price the farmer received for his livestock, but since going through this plant today I can see how many of the costs are incurred."

These words were used by one of the livestock men who visited a well known packing plant in the city of Regina, on Thursday, 22nd January, after he had, in company with a number of other livestock men, been taken through the plant by the manager of the plant, who very painstakingly explained the multitude of operations necessary from the buying of the animals to the placing on the wagons of the finished articles ready for the retailer.

The difference between prices to farmers for livestock and prices paid by butcher shops and consumers is caused by a great number of operations, by rents, depreciation, interest on money invested, and overhead expenses, including wages. These are not generally understood by the average producer. Such a trip, therefore, to a packing plant is instructive not only to producers but to consumers.

### Why the Spread?

Naturally we are all aware the items such as rents, depreciation, interest on money invested and overhead have to be met. But we also know that such items can be either in line or out of line. To me the most interesting point would be to learn why the spread between the live price on hogs by private packing plants in Canada, to the wholesale price of bacon, runs around 17 cents per lb. on a local consumption basis, while the Danish farmer who markets through his Co-operative Plants on an export basis, places his bacon on the British market at a spread between livestock and wholesale bacon of 7 5-8 cents per lb. Does it not look as if there was an overhead out of line somewhere?

The wholesale price of Wiltshire sides on the British market at the present

time is 14½ cents per lb. Supposing that this price still stands next fall and Canada with a surplus of hogs wishes to, and has to begin exporting. If the true cost of processing is 17 cents per lb. in our case, that would mean our producers will have to donate their hogs to the plants, and at the same time give them a cheque for 2½ cents per lb. For you know you cannot expect the plants to market your hog products at a loss.

This looks rather pessimistic, does it not? and probably your heart has jumped a beat or two, but do not worry, they will work it out all right, and in this way. The price of the live hog will be forced to say 5 cents, but the Canadian Wholesale Bacon price will still be held close to the present level if possible. Therefore, this will give them at least 20 cents of a spread on the largest percentage of their sales, which are local, thereby enabling them to enter the export market and meet that price, and naturally by the end of the year we will have our attention drawn to the losses the packers are incurring in helping out and handling our surplus hogs on an export basis. But probably you will not have the other side of the picture, where the extra spread on the Canadian sales more than covers the percentage exported. The result of

striving to hold this unreasonable local spread so as to cover the export, is to throttle the market of local consumption, which is the market that should be our first consideration.

Our present Federal Government is doing good work in making arrangements whereby farmers can get into mixed farming, obtaining reduced rates on livestock going back on the farm, so as to reduce the cost of production, but I hear of no attempt being made to get the facts regarding cost of distribution. I do not question the sincerity of the Department, but I do question their view point, if they consider that a low cost of production can solve the problem, when distribution is allowed to go on unhampered. Is this policy a means of stabilizing the Livestock Industry, or is it enhancing the Packers' Profits?

At the foot of this page is a comparison of live and wholesale prices in Denmark and Canada.

At present the Danish Bacon Company which controls 90 per cent of Denmark's production, has established an office in Montreal, and is building up a considerable business there. This bacon is cured in Denmark, exported to Britain and smoked, only the bellies, or breakfast bacon, being sent to Canada so far. Being shipped from Britain it comes under British Preferential Tariff, which would enable the vendors to sell at 23c per lb. But Canadian dumping regulations rule that it must not be sold under 27c, which gives the Danish Company a good profit. This company expects to open an office in Toronto shortly. The duty on this bacon is 1.3/4c per lb; cost of transportation between Britain and Montreal is about 1c per lb.

The wholesale price of Canadian Bacon bellies, top quality, weighing 6 to 8 lbs., 38 cents per lb.

I believe this demonstrates that our distribution costs are entirely out of line, and are the means of throttling the whole livestock industry.

### AREA SOWN TO CROPS

The total area sown to the principal field crops in Canada in 1930 was 60,464,670 acres compared with 59,607,034 acres in 1929. The acreage sown to wheat was 24,897,900, of which 815,000 acres were fall wheat and the remainder spring wheat. Oats occupied 13,258,700 acres; barley, 5,558,700 acres; rye 1,448,050 acres and flaxseed, 581,800 acres.

## Live and Wholesale Prices—Canada and Denmark

DENMARK			
	Dressed	Live	Bacon
July.....	15.3-8c	11.1-2c	18.15-16c
August.....	14.7-8c	11.1-2c	20.00
September.....	15.3-8c	11.3-8c	17.5-8c
} Average spread from Live price to Bacon for three Months, 7½c per lb.			
CANADA			
	Live		
July.....	11.13	Average price of best Canadian Bacon 25 cents, but as Denmark is the Wiltshire side we must average the whole side which would run around 25c, at a conservative figure, which is 14c of a spread. At the present time with hogs on a basis of 8c live, the spread is 17c.	
August.....	10.50		
September.....	10.96		



## What Books Should We Read About Russia?

By Alexander Calhoun, M.A.,  
Public Librarian, City of Calgary

Though there is a good deal of scepticism as to the value and reliability of nearly everything published about Russia, a number of honest and impartial books are available.

The three best books are, undoubtedly, Hindus' "Humanity Uprooted," Chamberlin's "Soviet Russia," and Dillon's "Russia Today and Yesterday." All three books are written by men who have spent many years in Russia and have an intimate knowledge of the language and the people. Though the first is nearly two years old and the other two a year old, they remain very valuable.

"Humanity Uprooted" draws a vivid picture and is the best book to begin on. Chamberlin is very comprehensive, full of information and impartial. Dillon presents new and fresh viewpoints and is convincing.

Events are moving too rapidly in Russia for books to keep one up to date. Moreover, a flood of new books is being published, of necessity written in haste. Periodical articles contain the latest information. The books, however, serve as a check upon the dependability and impartiality of current articles.

Sherwood Eddy's "Challenge of Russia," just off the press, should be very readable and reliable. He is a former International Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

There are several good recent books dealing with the Five Year Plan. One of the best is Feiler's "Experiment of Bolshevism"—critical but fair. Another is Burns' "Russian Productive System." A very useful little book will probably be Michael Farbman's "Piatiletka, Russia's Five Year Plan," just off the press and costing one dollar. "Red Bread", a new book by Maurice Hindus, is announced for March publication.

### General Books

- Hindus, "Humanity Uprooted," 1929, Cape, \$3.50.  
Chamberlin, "Soviet Russia," 1930, Little, \$5.00.  
Dillon, "Russia Today and Yesterday", 1930, Doubleday, \$3.50.  
Eddy, "Challenge of Russia," 1931, Farrar, \$2.50.  
Hindus, "Red Bread" (ready March), Cape, \$3.00.

### The Five Year Plan

- Burns, "Russia's Productive System," 1931, Dutton, \$4.00.  
Farbman, "Piatiletka, Russia's Five Year Plan," 1931, New Republic, N.Y., \$1.00.  
Feiler, "Experiment of Bolshevism," 1931, G. Allen, London, England, 10 shillings and 6 pence.  
Knickerbocker, "Red Trade Menace," 1931, Dodd, \$2.50.

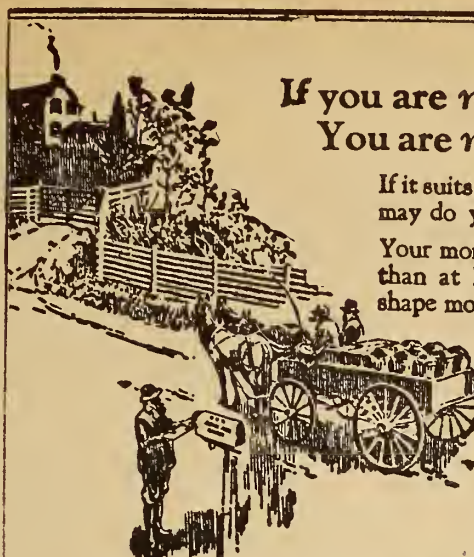
### Russian Official View

- Soviet Union State Planning Commission, "The Soviet Union Looks Ahead," 1929, Liveright (out of date) \$2.50.

- Bron, "Soviet Economic Development" 1931, Liveright, \$1.50.

(All these books are or will be in the Calgary Public Library but will not be available for country readers owing to local demand.)

Editorial Note.—In the event of our readers in any cases having difficulty in procuring books in the above list from their local booksellers, they can all be obtained from the Ryerson Press, Queen and John Sts., Toronto.



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EDMONTON



# One Hundred Per Cent Wheat Pool Asked for by Convention

Substantial Majority Declares for Action "on the Saskatchewan Plan."

AT the conclusion of a long discussion in which many delegates and several directors of the Association participated, the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. went on record by a substantial majority on Friday, January 23rd, in support of the proposal to establish a "100 per cent Wheat Pool on the Saskatchewan plan."

The resolution was presented as a consolidation of several others dealing with this subject, and was in the following terms:

Whereas, the present depression of wheat prices is working an undue hardship on wheat producers insofar as unnecessary handling charges and speculation in grain is concerned,

Therefore be it resolved, that the U.F.A. go on record as favoring a 100 per cent pool on the Saskatchewan plan.

Declaring that the selfishness of growers who believed that they could stay outside the Pool and still participate in any benefits it could bring had at all times been a serious handicap to the Pool, E. A. Hanson supported the resolution. The adoption of the plan, he said, would mean the elimination of duplication in elevator service, and overhead expense. There was no reason why the formation of a hundred per cent Pool should bring the Pool into politics, for control by the growers, not by the Government, was the end in view.

Mr. Porter of Conrich believed the supporters of the proposal overlooked certain important considerations, such as the fact that much elevator property was owned by private interests which would feel that they were entitled to compensation for the loss of their property, while Carl Antonson declared that, from the standpoint of the farmers' own interests, the plan might prove a perilous one to embark upon. If a compulsory Pool failed, he said, it would be necessary to begin afresh all the difficult work of organizing the farmers for the carrying on of their wheat marketing by voluntary co-operative enterprise.

"Economic conditions will force you into the 100 per cent Pool whether you wish it or not," declared T. Partridge, tersely.

## Favors 100 Percent but not by Compulsion

Opposing the proposed plan, A. Lunan expressed the belief that its adoption would mean the death of the Pool movement; and Col. Robinson, strongly as he favored a "100 per cent Pool", held to the voluntary principle, and doubted whether it could be brought about to the best advantage by compulsion. "If all the delegates here could have been present at the last Annual Meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool," he said, "they would have been proud of the achievement of their Pool during the past twelve months."

George Christie: "I am not clear whether the proposed legislation would be Federal or Provincial."

The Chairman (Mr. Critchlow): "I would say Provincial."

Rufus Cates explained briefly the nature of the "Saskatchewan plan", stating that it was intended to take a vote of all wheat producers, upon an act of the Legislature embodying it,

and if a two-thirds majority were obtained, to bring it into operation. Not the Government, but producers, would be in control.

## Will of the Majority

Urging the delegates to "get away from lofty phrases about lack of compulsion," Henry Young pointed out that our schools and in fact the great majority of social institutions were established under legislation which was of a "compulsory" character. Yet there was no sense of humiliation or of the imposition of a tyranny. The legislation, if enacted in a democratic way, represented the will of a majority. There could be no doubt that the wheat of Canada was most efficiently handled by the Canada Wheat Board. Roughly half the growers had entered the voluntary Pool, and there could be no guarantee of an increased number after the next sign-up.

J. K. Sutherland spoke briefly in support of the resolution, while Mr. Nixdorff

feared that compulsion meant a violation of the fundamental principle of co-operation.

Ira D. Taylor believed there might be a ray of light in the proposed International Conference on wheat marketing, dealt with in another resolution, and contended that to participate in such a conference, a 100 per cent producer controlled Pool or a Wheat Board would be necessary.

"In a co-operative enterprise on an economic basis, what a man does is far more important than why he does it," declared William Irvine, M.P., who enlarged on the statement that all people are "born by compulsion, eat by compulsion, die by compulsion," and that "every economic thing is being done by compulsion."

"Intelligence is far more important than sentiment," said the speaker. "Is it co-operation to have 50 per cent outside the Pool? You were speaking last night (on the subject of beer parlors) of removing the stumbling block from the feet of little children. I ask you to remove temptation from before the feet of the weakest farmers in Alberta."

"If we have a compulsory Pool," declared a delegate, "we will commit suicide as far as the Pool is concerned."

## The Challenge of 1931 to the U.F.A.

### Premier Brownlee at the U. F. A. Convention

"Be true to your organization—the U. F. A. If ever there was a time in the history of the world when it was indelibly written that a man cannot succeed by his own effort alone, it is at the present time; and men realizing the helplessness of individual effort should strengthen the hands of unity. The greater the unity the greater the strength. To the U. F. A. in 1931 comes a challenge for sacrifice greater than has come to you at any time in the history of the Association. You have no doubt read the romance of the Highland clans who at a time in their warfare had to light a torch and sent it forth as a rallying of their clansman for a common purpose. I think this call has come to the clan:

"Speed, Malise, speed! the dun deer's hide  
On feeter feet was never tied.  
Speed, Malise, speed! Such cause of haste  
Thine active sinews never braced.  
Bend 'gainst the steepy hill thy breast,  
Burst down like torrent from its crest;  
With short and springing footsteps pass  
The trembling bog and false morass;  
Across the brook like Roebuck bound,  
And thread the brake like questing hound;  
The crag is high, the scur is deep,  
Yet shrink not from the desperate leap;  
Parched are thy burning lips and brow,  
Yet by the fountain pause not now;  
Herald of battle, fate, and fear,  
Stretch onward in thy fleet career!  
The wounded hind thou track'st not now,  
Pursuest not maid through greenwood bough,  
Nor pilest thou thy flying pace  
With rivals in the mountain race,  
But danger, death and warrior deed  
Are in thy course—Speed, Malise, speed!"

"As I read these words, I thought of this organization and of the crisis that confronts the farmers of Western Canada. I thought of the work that can be done if the organization goes on with the old crusading spirit that marked it in the early days when H. W. Wood went out and crusaded for the farmers of Western Canada. We need that crusading spirit now, and I hope that you will go back to your homes from this Convention with the old rallying cry: 'Speed, Malise, speed!'"



## NEWS of the ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office  
—Notes on Co-operation

### Peace River Convention

At the annual convention of Peace River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, held in conjunction with the West Edmonton convention, addresses were given by Hon. George Hoadley; L. C. Gibbs M.L.A.; Geo. Johnston, M.L.A.; George MacLachlan, M.L.A.; and Donald MacLeod, M.L.A. Resolutions for the Provincial Convention were dealt with, and officers were elected as follows: president, C. Antonson; vice-presidents, Mrs. R. J. Robb and Mrs. M. A. Story; directors, B. A. Bailey, W. F. Bredin, Jos. Messmer, P. Rafferty, Jos. Best and A. Oldham. Jos. Messmer is also the secretary.

### Reorganize District Assn.

A meeting of representatives of the Locals in the Huxley to Grainger district was held at Three Hills on 28th January, when it was decided to re-organize the Association. A B. Claypool, M.L.A., in the course of an interesting address, gave an outline of the objects of the Association and stressed its value as a unit of the U.F.A. organization. A pleasant feature of the gathering was the presentation of a life membership in the U.F.A. to A. A. Dakin of Three Hills in recognition of his services as president in the earlier days of the association.

Alfred Speakman, M.P., gave an informative talk on Federal finance and expressed his pleasure at the revival of the District Association, which had done such good work in the co-operative field in the past.

All active Locals in the territory were represented in the audience of about two hundred people. The new officers are: president, Lennox Russell; vice-president, J. B. McCubbin; and secretary, George Park, Trochu.

The next meeting of the Association will be held in Three Hills on Wednesday, March 4th, commencing at 11 a.m. W. N. Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.*, will speak on "Co-operation."

### Wm. Irvine M.P. at Balzac

Speaking to a local audience in Balzac U.F.A. hall, on February 4th, William Irvine, M.P., gave an intensely interesting and much appreciated address.

Mr. Irvine's subject was "Elementary Sociology." He followed the development of life from its beginning in one simple cell of protoplasm, on up, into the intricate and ultimate development of the human body. This was clearly illustrated by means of charts. The development of life was compared with the development of society.

Tracing society from its beginning, where individuals provided each their own necessities, up to the stage of social progress of the present time, where, he said, we had classes of society inter-

dependent upon each other, but whose line of endeavor had become markedly different.

"Thus we have Labor, Argicultural, Business, Professional, Industrial and Financial classes," stated Mr. Irvine. Under present conditions it is becoming more and more difficult for a man who is established in any one class to move up to a higher class, though the door is always open for him to slip down."

Governments were no exception; they could not escape this general rule of progress. And instead of the old two-party system, we found developing alongside of the old parties, healthy growing youngsters with opinions new and different.

In conclusion, Mr. Irvine made a strong appeal for the Farmers' movement and prophesied that—"The craft of co-operative endeavor would ultimately reach a safe haven."

Indeed, Mr. Irvine's address was most instructive and deeply inspiring. The hearers felt they could have listened, easily, twice the time, so thoroughly did they enjoy it.

A. P. SHUTTLEWORTH

### Alberta's Health Services

"I am glad indeed to learn that it is the Government's intention to at least maintain the health services which have been such a boon to the people of this Province in the past. I wish particularly to single out the public health clinic. A man would need to be of a cold and indifferent nature, indeed, who having come in contact with the activities of that organization, failed to recognize its value. Not only are many children saved from what otherwise would have meant lifelong suffering, but the cares and worries of parents have been turned to happiness and an intelligent interest has been created in our rural centres in health matters and the functions of the body that must inevitably lead to the living of better lives. I would urge the Government, however, not to rest upon its laurels. As the Minister of Health informed the House yesterday, there are vast areas in this Province without medical services of any kind, and the small health units, which in the early days gave good service, are now becoming obsolete and unable to meet the demands made upon them. I would also urge the Government to approach with all possible speed the matter of health insurance and hospitalization for the whole Province."—Donald MacLeod, M.L.A., in debate on the address in the Alberta Legislature.

A report from their delegate, Mr. Thompson, was given to Eagle Hill U.F.A. Local at a meeting held at the home of H. Stromsmoe.

Frank Bourvier and David Stavely were elected secretary and president of Dionne U.F.A. Local, organized last month in the Lac la Biche district, Beaver River constituency.

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29 x 5.00/19	9.20	2.20	13.90	2.60
30 x 5.00/20	9.40	2.35	14.25	2.75
28 x 5.25/18	10.30	2.20	15.35	2.60
30 x 5.25/20	10.85	2.35	16.15	2.75
31 x 5.25/21	11.25	2.55	16.70	3.00
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## Progress of Alberta Oil Pool Reviewed in Report to U.F.A. Convention

Delegates Testify to Benefits Received—Convention Expresses Wish that Pool Be Placed on U.F.A. Membership Basis

**R**EVIEWING the steps taken in the organization of the Alberta Oil Consumers' Co-operative, and describing the progress made and benefits which have accrued to consumers, a comprehensive report on the operations of the season of 1930 was presented to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. by D. M. Malin, Managing Director, in behalf of the Chairman and Board of the Co-operative. A very thorough discussion followed, Mr. Malin answering many questions by delegates who showed a keen interest in the possibilities of co-operation in this field, while a number of delegates testified to savings which they had been able to effect through the Pool, J. M. Wheatley of Hussar, appealing to every delegate present to endeavor to persuade his U.F.A. Local to organize for co-operative purchase of oil. The belief that the Pool should be on a U.F.A. membership basis was strongly expressed by many who took part in the discussion, and a resolution asking that steps be taken to this end was adopted by the Convention.

### Managing Director Presents Report

In presenting the report, Mr. Malin stated that early in 1929 it became evident that farmers were casting round to discover means whereby the cost of production might be reduced, and inquiries came from individuals and U.F.A. Locals, to the U.F.A. Central, the Wheat Pool and the Government, as to the possibility of securing oil at lower prices. These inquiries were reported to the Alberta Co-operative Council, a body representative of the U.F.A. and producer and consumer co-operatives of Province-wide scope, which in December, 1929, recommended that a provisional committee be set up to investigate and take what action seemed advisable. This recommendation was endorsed by the full Council, who directed that the matter be brought before the U.F.A. Convention of 1930.

The report indicated that the provisional committee subsequently decided that an association should be formed along similar lines to other Province-wide co-operatives, with a Provisional Board to serve until the first convention of the pool could be called. The incorporation of the Alberta Oil Consumers Co-operative Ltd., took place in March.

Underlying the action taken was the conviction that savings could be effected in the purchase of oil by agricultural consumers; and the circumstances that farmers exasperated by delay were beginning to form local associations, some in the U.F.A. and some not. It was felt that such individual action would fail to achieve permanent results.

Some difference of opinion existed as to whether membership and privileges of the Pool should be confined to U.F.A. members or not; and conferences were held with the U.F.A. Executive, a general committee being set up in consequence, appointed from the U.F.A. Executive and the Oil Pool Board. This committee decided that it should be left to the oil consumers of each district to decide whether only U.F.A. members or all oil consumers should be admitted to membership in the pool.

### First Direct Benefit

"The first direct benefit which accrued to the farmers of Alberta from the action taken by the pool," the report stated, "was a reduction in the prices of lubricating oils. This reduction was undoubtedly made with a view to embar-

assing the consumers who had organized, in the hope that it would prevent them from proceeding with practical operations." The oil trade at that time stated they would not deal with the organized farmers.

It was evident, the report continued, that much more could be accomplished. No reductions had recently been made in the price of gasoline, nor had the trade made any attempt to place a lower grade fuel oil on the market at a reasonable price. These reductions the Board believed could be obtained, and negotiations had been carried on with the trade in Alberta and other parts of North America, as a result of which it was confidently anticipated that material savings in fuel oils would be made before spring business, and still further savings in lubricants.

### Warehouses Set Up

For the distribution of lubricants, warehouses had been set up in Calgary and Edmonton. It was further proposed to set up bulk stations at country points for the distribution of both lubricants and fuel oils. "The cost of equipping a country station with two standard tanks and warehouses," it was stated, "is approximately \$3,000, and these capital expenses are being met through the sale of preference shares of \$20 each, bearing interest at 8 per cent, to the consumers of oil in those districts. Preference shares sufficient to defray these capital costs have been subscribed at six points. At two of these the equipment has been installed and arrangements are being made to proceed with the others. It is hoped that by the time spring business commences we shall be in operation at not less than twelve points." It has originally been proposed that the contract between consumer and pool should be on the basis of membership; but as large numbers of consumers were willing to support the pool by subscribing for shares as well as purchasing oils, who were not prepared to sign a binding contract, and as volume would be a determining factor in success, the use of the contract had been suspended pending a final decision from the first convention.

The pool had been in close touch with oil co-operatives in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and a conference was held in August with a view to exploring the possi-



bility of obtaining a supply for the three pools through one agency.

In conclusion the opinion was expressed that only through the co-operation of all groups of our movement could permanent success and stability be attained.

Answering a delegate who asked whether it might not have been better to handle oil through existing facilities, Mr. Malin said that for sound reasons he was convinced that such was not the case.

#### Continuity of Supply

"Is there a certainty of continuity of supply?" asked E. A. Hansen.

Obtaining that assurance had been one of the biggest questions the oil pool had had to face, replied Mr. Malin. They recognized that they were dealing with a commodity controlled by a great combine; but they felt satisfied now that they would have continuous supplies.

"What if the combine should start a price war?"

There were of course degrees in price wars, said Mr. Malin. Up to a certain point a price war would eliminate the surplus the pool would otherwise accumulate. Beyond that point it might easily mean that the pool would cease to operate. There was an investment of approximately \$3,000 in equipment at those points that had been referred to, the only investment outside of any liquid stock on hand which of course could be sold at no very heavy loss—and this equipment might stand idle. Supposing the price war resulted in a reduction of from five to ten cents a gallon; the farmers of any community would save the cost of their facilities in a month or two, possibly less. In that event, Mr. Malin suggested, "we should send out sign-painters to paint on the tanks—'The Consumers' Insurance Policy'."

In three weeks last spring a certain quality of oil had dropped in price from \$1.10 to 82 cents, said a delegate, while the oil pool was being organized—"so you see the benefit in three weeks." In case of a price war, pool members could turn the key in their own tanks and buy from the trade while the war was on and the price low; and when the trade got tired of low prices, the Pool's tanks would be there, ready for business again.

#### U.F.A. Membership Basis Desired

Following the adoption of Mr. Malin's report, the following resolution was introduced, and carried after discussion:

"Whereas, the Convention of one year ago asked that the Co-operative Council continue its investigation on the oil question and report, and

"Whereas, the Co-operative Council did appoint a provisional oil board, and

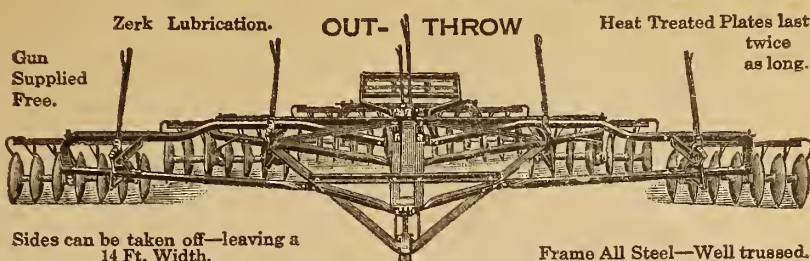
"Whereas, the provisional oil board did create an oil pool on other than the U.F.A. membership basis;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we instruct our U.F.A. Executive to approach the Oil Pool Board with a view to placing such oil pool on a U.F.A. membership basis if possible."

"Every co-operative organization has taken something away from the U.F.A., and I think it is time we called a halt," declared H. G. Young in supporting the resolution. The oil business was one in which the Locals could very well engage, and the last U.F.A. Convention had had the idea that the oil pool should help to build up the U.F.A. Without condemning the founders of the pool, Mr. Young felt that in this respect the pool was not on the proper basis.

An amendment was moved to the effect that this situation should be dealt with

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	Transmission (Summer).....	.70	.72	.76	.84	.90
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	Harness Oil.....	.72	.74	.78	.86	.90
	Cream Separator Oil.....	.72	.74	.78	.86	.90
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	Floor Oil, Antiseptic.....	.82	.84	.88	.96	---
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by the conference proposed to consolidate  
all co-operatives.

The amendment was opposed by R.  
Clarke Fraser, who thought the Conven-  
tion should give definite direction to  
attempt co-ordination of the various activi-  
ties. There was no great common  
denominator of co-operation in the Pro-  
vince; this should be provided by "our  
own organization" with membership in  
that as the first requisite to participate  
in the co-operative activities.

Mr. Scholefield pointed out that last  
year's resolution had asked the Alberta  
Co-operative Council, and not the U.F.A.  
Executive, to form an oil pool.

One delegate expressed the opinion that  
to make U.F.A. membership compulsory  
would cut down volume, while another  
declared that every Local should be  
incorporated to do trading business.

**Victim of Its Successes**

"The U.F.A. has always been the victim  
of its own successes," quoted Mr. Wheat-  
ley. Those who gain benefits from the  
oil pool should contribute something to  
the U.F.A. which had sponsored its for-  
mation.

"We are looking to co-operative effort  
to bring us out of all the trouble we are  
in," declared Col. Robinson. The vol-  
ume that we needed was the volume of  
loyalty. A comparatively small organi-  
zation, with a thorough understanding  
of the principles of co-operation, was  
preferable to "turning the thing wide  
open." He was suspicious of any man  
who wanted to join a pool in the hope of  
making a few dollars, but would not join  
the parent organization, the U.F.A. He  
had not gone to the school where most of  
us had got our education; what would  
we know about co-operation had it not  
been for the U.F.A.?

The oil pool committee had made sub-  
stantial progress, said Mr. Johansen, and,  
if this organization were definitely behind  
it, it would make greater progress. The  
amendment was defeated and the original  
resolution carried.

**DEATH OF VALUED MEMBER**

"Beddington is again called upon to  
mourn, this time for Mrs. Amber Hayes,  
the first active member of the U.F.W.A.  
Local to pass away. Mrs. Hayes re-  
sided here for 27 years and her unassum-  
ing, uncomplaining and amiable per-  
sonality will be sadly missed. Our  
sympathy goes out to her husband,  
L. Earl Hayes, her two sisters, and her  
brothers."—Mrs. H. Banderob, secretary,  
Beddington U.F.W.A. Local.

**DIES WHEN PRESENTING REPORT**

While addressing a meeting of East  
Didsbury U.F.A. Local, on the recent  
Convention, D. Irwin died suddenly.  
He was a loyal supporter of the U.F.A.,  
writes J. D. Thomas, secretary of Dids-  
bury Local, and always ready to sacri-  
fice personal pleasure in that cause.  
Another member, E. Y. Wood, was  
lost to the Local through death. To  
Mrs. Irwin and her family, and to Mrs.  
Wood, the Local express their sincere  
sympathy.

Eleven countries have officially accepted the  
invitation to participate in the World's Grain  
Exhibition and Conference, which is to be held  
at Regina, July 25th to August 6th, 1932; namely  
Italy, Peru, Yugo-Slavia, Guatemala, New  
Zealand, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Belgium,  
Poland, Siam and India. It is expected that  
fully 50 countries will have representatives present  
when the conference and exhibition opens.



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Choice exhibition markings. \$3.00. Mrs.  
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Red Cockerels, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Mrs.  
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erels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Geo. Rice, Carstairs,  
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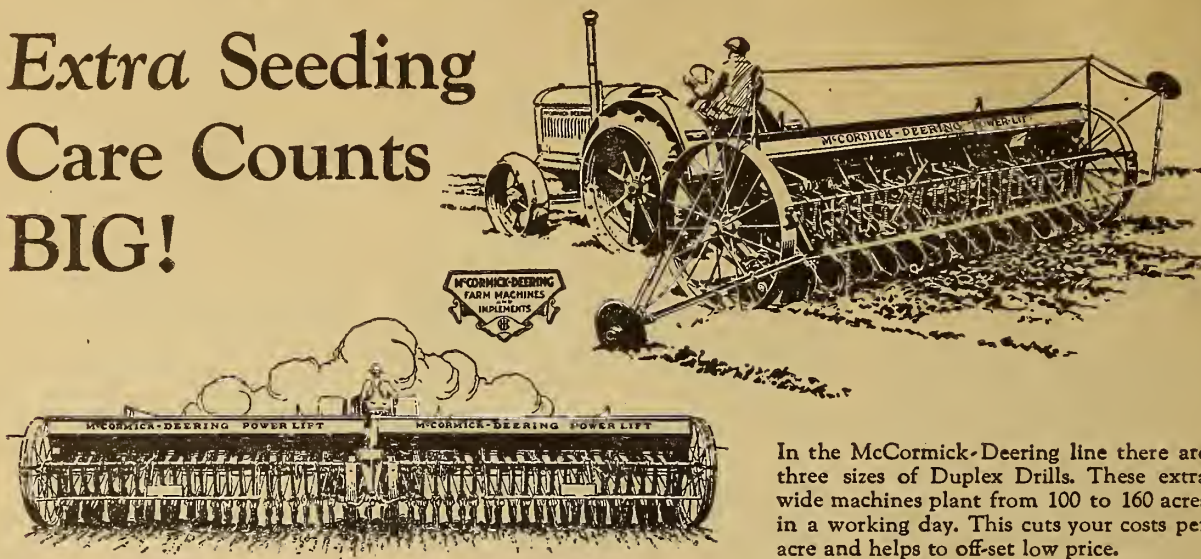
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